

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
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NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN-STREET, London.
The 6th SESSION will BEGIN ON THURSDAY, the 1st October.
Prospects may be had on application.
TRENT HAM REEKS, Registrar.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AN OPEN COMPETITION for ADMISSION to the NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS in SCHOOLS OF ART is open to Candidates of all classes under the Age of 17 Years. Applications for admission must be made on or before the 10th OCTOBER, in Form 47a, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, S.W.

2 Every Candidate must produce—
(a) A Certificate which has satisfied the Examiners of the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations, or of the Society of Arts Examinations, or he must hold the Diploma or First-Class Certificate of the College of Preceptors, in the following subjects—

Latin, Greek, English Grammar, English History, Arithmetic, Writing.

(b) The Certificate of the Science and Art Department of the Society of Art in Freehand and Model Drawing.

1 Candidates must submit Works in Drawing, Painting, or Designing, to show the nature and extent of their qualifications. Those whose works are of sufficient merit will be admitted to undergo a Competitive Examination in the following subjects—

(a) Drawing, from the Cast, of Ornament or of the Figure.

(b) Painting in Colour from Still Life, or from the Life (a Head).

(c) Drawing from Memory, or Designing.

(d) Modelling of Ornament or the Figure (this may be alternative with Subject a).

4 Allowances for maintenance will be made to successful Candidates as follows—

(a) On admission an allowance at the rate of 30s. a year, not to be held for more than Three Sessions without taking the Certificate for the First Group (Elementary Drawing and Colouring) of the Third Grade in Art. On taking this Certificate

(b) The allowance may be increased to 25s. a year, not to be held for more than Two Years without taking a further Certificate of the Third Grade, either for Group 2 (Painting, or Group 4 (Drawing) or Group 6 (Architectural Drawing). On taking this second Certificate

(c) The allowance may be increased to 25s. a year, not to be held for more than Two Years without taking a further Certificate of the Third Grade for Group 3 or 5 (Figure Drawing and Painting), or 8 (Modelling the Figure). On taking this Certificate

(d) The allowance may be increased to 25s. a year for not more than Two Years, to enable the Student to prepare for a further Certificate.

3 The Student will then be highly qualified as an Art Teacher, and will be entitled to receive Grants allowed by the Department on the results of instruction given in Art Schools.

4 Students may be recommended as qualified, and must be prepared to become Teachers in Schools of Art at any period after they have obtained the Certificate for Group 1, Third Grade.

5 Should the Student be found unsatisfactory, their allowances may be reduced or wholly withdrawn.

NOTE.—This Competition is independent of the other conditions of admission to the School prescribed in the Art Directory.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

PUBLIC ART CLASSES IN CONNEXION WITH THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st OCTOBER. Separate Classes, open to the Public on payment of Fees, are established for Students of both Sexes, the Studies comprising Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still Life.

All persons not already registered as Students who desire to attend these Classes, may present themselves at the Training School on payment of the Second Grade. Special Examinations for this purpose will be held, under the supervision of the Head Master, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th September, and at frequent intervals during the Session.—Applications for information as to Fees, &c., and for Admission should be made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, or at the Schools in Exhibition road, South Kensington, S.W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

KING'S LYNN ART LOAN EXHIBITION,
under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
and the Nobility and Gentry connected with the County.

TO ARTISTS.

It is proposed to hold, on the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT, and Eight following days, an ART LOAN EXHIBITION, in aid of the Fund for Restoring St. Margaret's Church, Lynn.

For Works lent Artists are invited to send their Works for sale, or pay the carriage of the same to and from Lynn, and allowing a sum of 10s. per Mile to be allotted to the Fund.

Amateurs and others are invited to contribute Works of Art to be sold exclusively for the same object.—Apply to

GEORGE W. PAGE, Bank, King's Lynn, Honorary Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES in OIL, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—The day for taking in Pictures for the Winter Exhibition will be MONDAY, the 5th of October, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. The Regulations can be had on application to the SECRETARY, at the Gallery.

EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS, at the FINE-ARTS CLUB, BUGNALL-STREET, LIVERPOOL. To COLLECTOR.—ALFRED TARRANT, having mounted and framed the entire Collection of prints by James Anderson Rose, Esq. now exhibited at the Liverpool Fine-Arts Club, has offered to Clean, Etching, and Mounting of Old Engravings, Drawings, and similar Works connected with Fine-Art Publications. References given.—ALFRED TARRANT, Drawing Mounter, 11, Saxe-street, London, W.C.

BELFAST PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (in which are incorporated the CLASSICAL HARMONISTS and BELFAST MUSICAL SOCIETIES).

A CONDUCTOR is required immediately for this Society, which has just been founded. He must be thoroughly competent to conduct both Choral and Orchestral Music. To an efficient Gentleman a liberal Salary will be given.

Full particulars of the duties, &c. of the Appointment may be learned on application to the SECRETARY, Ulster Hall, Belfast.

NATIONAL ACADEMY for the Higher Development of PIANOFORTE PLAYING in ENGLAND, 35, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Regent-street, W.

President—Mr. FRANKLIN TAYLOR.

Director—Mr. OSCAR BERNINGER.

Pianoforte—Messrs. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, WALTER BACHE, FRITZ HARTVIGSON, CONST. GUENTHER, and OSCAR BERNINGER.

Harmony and Composition—Mr. E. PROUT, R.A.

Fee, Six Guineas per term. Three terms in the year.

Next Term commences Sept. 30, 1874.

Examinations by the Director on WEDNESDAYS, from 11 to 1, and on SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6.

MR. OSCAR BERNINGER begs to announce WEEKLY ENSEMBLE PRACTICES (Duets, Trios, &c.), at The NATIONAL ACADEMY, 35, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Violin—Herr WIENER.

Violoncello—Herr DAUBERT.

Pupils can attend these Classes without joining the Academy.

For Prospects and all particulars apply to the DIRECTOR.

S.T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on THURSDAY, October 1. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a service of 710 Beds, inclusive of 34 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate.

Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.

For all Particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College.—A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

S.T. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

The MEDICAL SESSION for 1874 and 1875 will commence on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1874, on which occasion an ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. MACCORMACK, at Two o'clock.

Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, 30s. for the third, and 10s. for each successive year; or, by paying 10s. at once, of becoming perpetual Students.

Any further information required will be afforded by Mr. WHITFIELD.

S.T. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS in NATURAL SCIENCE.

The EXAMINATION for 1874 will be held on FRIDAY, the 2nd of October, and Following Days. Candidates are requested to call upon the Dean, at his Residence, on the morning of THURSDAY, October 1st, between the hours of 10 and 1, and to bring with them the necessary Certificate.

For further particulars apply to the Registrar, at the Hospital, or to A. B. SHEPHERD, M.E., Dean of the School.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D. FORSE, B.A., Tutor, K.C.L., will RESUME HIS LECTURES, CLASSES, and LESSONS at Colleges and Schools on the 25th September.—15, Prince's-W. W.

KING'S COLLEGE.—GEOLOGY.—EVENING CLASSES.

COURSE of THIRTY LECTURES on GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY will be given by the Rev. THOS. WILTSIRE, M.A., F.G.S., on MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing October 5. There will be in addition TWO or more FIELD Lectures in the neighbourhood of London, on Saturday Afternoons, in the Lent Term, and an EXCURSION of two or three days duration at a distance from London in the Easter Term.—For additional information apply to the SECRETARY, King's College, Strand, London.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., who has kindly consented to pay the College Fees. One Course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, October 7th, and terminating at Easter, 1875. The other Course is given on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine, commencing October 8th. The Lectures are illustrated by a very extensive Collection of Specimens.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY is given by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Slade Professor, E. J. POYNTER, Esq., A.R.A., will deliver an Introductory LECTURE, open to the Public, at 4.30 P.M., on MONDAY, October 5.

The Class for Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture will begin on the following Morning, at 9.30.

The late Mr. Felix Slade by his Will founded Six Scholarships of 30s. per annum each, tenable for Three Years, by Students of the College, for Proficiency in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture.

Two of these Scholarships may be awarded in 1874, the Competition for which will be held on Saturday, October 13th, and the other on November 16th next, and whose age on June 5, 1874, will not be more than Nineteen Years. Ladies as well as Gentlemen are eligible to Slade Scholarships.

Prospects, containing full information respecting Fees, Times of Classes, and the Requirements relating to the Slade Scholarships and Prizes, with other particulars, may be obtained on application at the College, Gower-street, W.C.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The PROFESSORSHIP of COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and ZOOLOGY is VACANT, through the death of Dr. Grant. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send their Applications and Testimonials to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, on or before SATURDAY, October 4.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An ASSISTANT-MASTER (non-resident) is REQUIRED to teach Arithmetic and Junior Mathematics, and English Subjects. Experience in managing Large Classes indispensable. Salary, 100.—apply, with Testimonials, to the HEAD MASTER.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An ASSISTANT-MASTER (non-resident) is REQUIRED to Lecture in History and English Literature, and to assist in the Junior Classical Work. Salary, 100.—apply, with Testimonials, to the HEAD MASTER.

NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—In OCTOBER, the Council of the Girls' Public Day-School Company (Liberate, 118, Brompton-road, S.W.) propose to open the above school, which it is proposed to open in Norwich next January. Salary, 100.—per annum, with a Capital Fee of 10s. on each Pupil over 10s. Testimonials, printed or legibly written, to be sent, on or before October 17, to the Secretary of the Company, 118, Brompton-road, S.W., from whom further particulars can be had.

TRENT COLLEGE.—THE TERM COMMENCED WEDNESDAY, September 21.

Fees, strictly inclusive, 15s. per Term.

For admission apply to the Rev. T. F. FAWN, M.A., Trent College, near Nottingham.

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Special attention paid to Modern Languages and the Preparation of Candidates for the Wimborne Cooper's Hill, Control Department, Army and Navy, and Civil Service.

NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 14th.

MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL for Young LADIES will RE-OPEN October 1st, at 14, Radnor-place, Hyde Park, W.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL (late Belgrave Cottage) for Little BOYS will RE-OPEN October 1st, at 65 and 66, Kensington Gardens-square, Hyde Park, W.

MORNING CLASSES for the Sons of Gentlemen exclusively, conducted by Miss M. J. SPRAITT, Associate of Queen's College.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences MONDAY, September 3rd, 1874.—Prospects may be had on application, 10a, Mount-street, Bayswater-square, W.

EDUCATION for BOYS, free alike from Clerical and Dissenting influences, in the Family of a Layman, a Cambridge M.A. of much experience. Ages Ten to Fourteen Terms high.—Address THOMAS, Messrs. Kerby & Endean, Publishers and Booksellers, 190, Oxford-street.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Mr. ROBERT SCHILLING, 16, Batten-street, FRANKFURT-a.-M., receives a few PUPILS for the Study of GERMAN and other Subjects, either under himself and private teachers, or at one of the excellent Public Schools. Reference to Parents of Pupils and other Gentlemen. Few Gentlemen can be accommodated as Boarders in his Family.—For particulars apply to Dr. SCHMIDT, 26, Belsize-park-gardens, N.W.

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Graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, and assisted by a Cambridge Tutor and French and German Teachers, receives a limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS to be prepared for the Army, Civil Service, or Universities, or for the study of the English Language. The Classes are numerous and distinct, and situated in one of the healthiest and prettiest parts of the town. Inclusive terms, payable in advance, Thirty Guineas a Quarter. References given and expected.—Address THE ENGLISH CHAPLAIN, 65, Bergheimerstrasse, Heidelberg.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A MEDICAL MAN, holding a Public Appointment, requires a gentlemanly, well-educated YOUTH as a PUPIL. He will be assisted in his Studies and have the advantage of residing with the advertiser. No. 10 is now open. The Pupil will receive a good practical knowledge of the Profession. References given and required.—For full particulars and terms address M. A., Westminster Hospital, London.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady, a member of the Church of England, who has had much experience in training and in teaching Pupils, being about to relinquish her present Situation, desires to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is considered well qualified to teach English, French, Music and Singing, Drawing, Elementary German, and Italian. Good References given. A liberal Salary required.—Address M. N. O., Messrs. Mann, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WOOD ENGRAVING TAUGHT by an able PROFESSOR, the Author of two Handbooks on the Art—For terms apply to Mr. GILKS, 11, King's-road, Bedford-row, London.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS, Author of two Handbooks on the Art, gives PRIVATE LESSONS, at his Studio, 11, King's-road, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING treated upon a newly-discovered principle, by Mr. GODFREY, 63, High Holborn, W.C. (side entrance). Testimonials, 1874, from the Nobility, Clergy, Medical and Professional Men, on application.

TO MEMBERS of WEST-END CLUBS.—Gentlemen of good position, and wishing to add to their incomes, may very profitably avail themselves of the opportunities which are naturally at their command of introducing business to a first-class Life Assurance Company. Good terms could be arranged for business introduced.—Apply A. E., care of Messrs. Merritt & Hatchett, 2, Greville Hall-court, Poultry, E.C.

TO LITERARY MEN.—Writers on Political and Social Questions are required for a High-Class Conservative Newspaper.—Communications, with Specimen Articles, to be addressed to L. G. L., 117, Chancery-lane.

TO PUBLISHERS and PRINTERS.—The Advertiser, who has had a University Education, and has been for several years employed in a work connected with the press, is anxious to find Employment, either as SUB-EDITOR, Corrector, or Reader.—Address S. R. E., Bromley Post-office, Kent.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—The Friends of a Youth, who has just left School, are desirous of placing him for three or four years with a respectable Bookseller and Stationer, where he will be treated as one of the family.—Address E. W., Bookseller's Office, 13, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.

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REPORTER.—A Young Gentleman, with three years' experience, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. VERBATIM. NOTE-TAKER. First-class references.—Address SHORTHAND, care of Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

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THE PRESS.—A Young Gentleman, with University Education, knowing French and German, desires an Engagement as REPORTER, or otherwise, on a London or Provincial Newspaper. Verbatim Note-taker: two years' experience as Newspaper Correspondent. Good references.—Address L. G. J., Hughes's Library, 8, Park-street, Camden Town.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, with ten years' experience as SUB-EDITOR, Leader-Writer, "Special Correspondent," London Correspondent, Foreign Correspondent, &c., is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT on a Liberal Newspaper in London or in the Provinces in any of the above capacities.—Apply T. W., 9, Redchurch-street, Hornsey-road, London, N.

THE PRESS.—WANTED immediately, by a Young Man, a Situation as REPORTER on a Daily or Weekly Provincial. Verbatim Shorthand, good Paragraphist, and General Descriptive Writer. Musician. Can be well recommended.—Address (until the 3rd proximo) Mr. CHANDLER, Journal Office, Hereford.

THE PRESS.—We have for DISPOSAL a SHARE in a popular LONDON PERIODICAL. A sparkling Writer, with 1,500, could be introduced; a good return for the Capital invested.—C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for Sale and Transfer of Newspaper Property, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

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NINE-HEAD.—TWO STATUETTES.—SEN. NACHEZER, 1, SAIDANA PALACE, modelled on the Assyrian Marbles now in the British Museum. The Statuettes are 12 inches high, and produced in the finest Porcelain.

Published by A. HAY, 34, Museum-street, W.C.

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Fine Old Tapestry.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, EARLY in NOVEMBER (unless previously Sold by Private Contract), FIVE FRAMES of beautiful OLD SILK TAPESTRY, manufactured at Warsaw before the Partition of Poland, each Piece 16 feet high; also Covers for Sofas and Chairs, &c., with Sporting and Music Subjects. May now be viewed.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the FORTHCOMING NUMBER of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 6th and BILLS by the 7th of October.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for OCTOBER, 1874. No. DCCLVII. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

ALICE LORRAINE: a Tale of the South Downs. Part VIII. The ADOBE of SNOW. Part II. Simla and its Celebrities. SIR BANASTRE TARLETON. INTERNATIONAL VANITIES. VII. Alien Laws.

ARMY CONTROL. By Major-General Lyons. THE STORY of VALENTINE; and HIS BROTHER. art X. SCHOOL-BOARD RELIGION.

HORATIAN LYRICS. THE FOUNDERS of MODERN LIBERALISM. W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, No. LVIII., OCTOBER, 1874. Price 2s. 6d.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

LITERATURE

CHESS.

The Chess-Player's Manual. By G. H. D. Gossip. (Routledge & Sons.)

It is rare to meet anybody in England who does not profess to play chess a little; and equally rare not to hear the admission coupled with an earnest assurance that the speaker only knows the moves, and has never looked into a book in his life. And this is generally the perfect truth; for although there are doubtless many thousands of our countrymen whose capabilities at whist or billiards are even smaller than their opinion of the same, yet it may safely be reckoned that for a hundred respectable players at those games, there is but one man who has taken up chess in a scientific way.

But what fills the outsider with amusement is the wide difference between the character of the adepts in these games. Whist and billiards may be anything from an amusement to a profession, inclusive: chess is a religion. And, indeed, there could be no better comparison for what is called the "chess-world," than to a very small religious sect scattered sparsely over the world, with its creed, its laws, its literature, its favourite pastors, its squabbles, polemics, heresies, and schisms. But how few of the sacred names are known beyond the shadow of the tabernacle! While every school-boy has heard of Mr. Cook's mastery over the spot-stroke, and of Mr. Roberts's prowess at pyramids; who knows anything of La Bourdonnais, Kieseritzki, or Max Lange,—who knows the difference between a gambit and a close-opening, a *fianchetto* and a *giuoco piano*? Certainly a few names have, in their time, reached the popular ear. Philidor was well known in Paris and London towards the close of the last century; the late Mr. Staunton's merits as a chess-player were recognized in 'Men of the Time'; Mr. Morphy was, for a few months, a lion on both sides of the Atlantic, and the achievements of Herr Steinitz have been sung, we believe, in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. But nevertheless, as we have said, the outside world knows as little of the chess-playing sect as of the Peculiar People; and there are very few who are aware that the brotherhood boasts a literature of nearly a thousand volumes, some dozen periodicals in English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, and Russian, and a calendar of celebrities who have earned their narrow fame by a life-long and exceedingly disinterested perseverance. Before noticing the efforts of the most recent teacher, we shall give our readers a little information about earlier men and writings.

It is hardly necessary to say that, far back as the origin and practice of the game may be dated, it is only within a space of about four hundred years that we possess any trustworthy record. And although the germs of modern openings may be found even in the earliest writer, Lucena (1497), and his successor, Damiano (1512), it is not for another century that we find the rules approximating to our own, and the results

available for present uses. Chess literature has its poets, from—

Immortal Vida, on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow;
down to Thomas Hyde, whose 'Poema de Shahiludio' displays a Latinity of a very different order. Here is a specimen, in which he describes the functions of the chess-king:—

Habet namque potestatem cunctos interire, Contra ipsum non audebit nisi schachum dicere. Si clametur regi schachum vel ab uno pedite Declinare statim debit proximam ad tabulam. Si non habet ubi pergit, schach-a-mattum audiat.

This last line is worthy of the correspondents of Ortuius Gratius. Another chess-poet is Jacob Mennel, whose language, though more modern, is considerably harder to understand, as our readers may judge for themselves:—

Zum letzten mercken auch dabey
Was schach vnd matt gesprochen sy/
Dann wenn ain spiler kommt so nach
Dem gegenkünig so spricht er schach/
Mit Ritter, Röch, Abt, künigin
Oder mit ein klinnen vendelin/
* * * * *

Damit so end ich disz gedicht
Got alle ding zum besten richt/

The sixteenth century was not without its writers, although, as we have said, they present little but an antiquarian interest. Ruy Lopez (1561) and Gianutio (1597) are the most important. But the following century was the real Augustan age in chess literature. The works of Salvio in 1604, Polerio in 1610, the Duke of Brunswick-Lünenburg in 1616, and Carrera in 1617, lead up to the genius of the age, Greco the Calabrian. Here we first find specimens of actually played games; for Greco's variations, from their brilliance, and the great superiority always given to one side, must have been the mere transcription of his own successes on the board. We learn from Salvio that Greco left Italy when young, went to Paris, where he speedily earned 5,000 *scudi* by his chess talents. From thence he crossed over to England, where foreign ability seems to have been appreciated in a more economical manner, as he was robbed and nearly murdered. He finally settled in the newly-discovered colonies, and left his fortune to the Jesuits.

Greco's book is not only instructive but amusing. At one place, he carries a variation to a certain point, and then stops short, with the remark that it will not pay him to reveal the continuation (*questo giuoco non si stende più, perché saria danno dell'autore*). He furnishes some war stratagems, of a somewhat less virtuous nature than Dr. Franklin's "chess morals," but no doubt of more practical value. For instance:—"When playing in the daytime, see that your opponent has the light in his eyes. Find out what colour of men he prefers, and secure it for yourself," &c.

Greco was the last writer of importance in the seventeenth century, and it was not till more than a hundred years after the appearance of his treatise that the next advance was made. This was by an Englishman named Bertin, who published, in 1735, a small volume in which the principle of pawn-play, afterwards identified wrongly with the name of Philidor, was first enunciated and recommended. The career of his famous successor, even briefly sketched, would require more space than we can afford, and besides it is tolerably well known. Suffice it to say that his book passed

through repeated editions and translations, and is even now a trustworthy guide upon many openings. After Philidor, Italy became once more the seat of chess literature. Three inhabitants of Modena, Del Rio, Lolli, and Ponziani, published treatises of much excellence; that of the last-named being still the standard authority for the Italian game, which differs from our own in the matter of castling. After these we pass to the catalogue of modern writers, almost exclusively English or German.

As to practical play, unless our conjecture about Greco is right, we know nothing certainly before the time of Philidor, whose games are the earliest that have been recorded. He is also the one exception to the otherwise general rule, that strong players do not make sound theorists, and *vice versa*. As an instance of this, it is sufficient to mention that during the first forty years of the present century, the sceptre of chess was wielded by two Frenchmen, by Deschelles, and, afterwards, by his pupil, La Bourdonnais; while the literature of that period, with one or two unimportant exceptions, represents England and Germany in the works of Allgaier, Koch, Silberschmidt, Pratt, Sarratt, Lewis, and Walker. When we speak of a theorist (*theoretiker*) we mean not so much the one who discovers a certain line of attack or defence as the writer who, taking it as his point of departure, analyzes it as far as the open sea of the middle-game. It is the great practical players who invent the moves, and it is a distinctly different order who perform the analytic labour. But although we may frequently find some eminent players, generally of the English school, professing a total ignorance of theory, there are few who do not show, in their serious games, that they have paid careful attention to recent discoveries. Even Mr. Morphy, who was generally contrasted with his opponents as possessing natural rather than acquired powers,—even he had formed himself by a deep study of published games, although his subsequent attempts at criticism did not tend to prove that he was endowed with any remarkable power of analysis. Perhaps, during the present century, there has been but one chess-player whose powers were due to genius alone, and this was the Frenchman whose name we mentioned above, Alexandre Deschelles.

The life of this remarkable man presents such curious episodes that we shall digress a little to recount it, not without wonder that it has never been sketched before. Deschelles was born some years before the Fall of the Old Monarchy, and was educated at the military school of Brienne, soon after Napoleon had left it. He entered the army during the early revolutionary wars while a mere boy, and was present at the siege of Mayence and the battle of Fleurus. In this battle he stormed a battery with his company, and was found, at the end of the day, under a heap of slain, with his right hand shot off. He recovered, was invalided home, and was subsequently promoted to a lucrative post, which he enjoyed until the downfall of the Empire. After this he was left to his own resources, which consisted of first-rate skill in chess, whist, tric-trac, and billiards (notwithstanding his one hand); and these furnished him an ample income, while his unequalled powers with the pistol procured him a certain social consideration. It is with his chess abilities alone that we have to deal, and

we cannot do better than quote his own account of the way in which he learnt the game:—

"In the year 1798 I came to Paris on leave, and while uncertain where to pass the evening, walked into the Palais Royal. I saw a room, in which many men, mostly elderly, were busily playing a game of which I knew nothing. I entered, asked the *garçon* what they were doing, and found they were playing chess. I asked to be pointed out the best player, and watched his game with wrapt attention for two hours. His moves, at first mysterious, soon became so transparent to me, that I was audacious enough to challenge this celebrity to a trial of skill. . . . The fight began. I must confess that the first moves caused me much trouble; I made, naturally enough, a bad plan, and my game was soon lost. But in the next I corrected many faults of the previous game; I lost indeed finally, but after a long and exciting struggle. I remember that I became very red and uncomfortable, and begged hard for *revanche*, but M. Bernard looked at his watch, said it was half-past ten, and time to depart. The next day, however, my victory was complete. I won every game but one, which my opponent managed to draw; and at the end of the week I was able to give him the pawn and two moves. Since that time, I have not improved a jot,—*I could not have improved*. After three sittings (I judge by my own experience) a man knows all that he will ever know in chess."

Now there is little doubt that this statement was substantially correct. Bernard was one of Philidor's best pupils, and a fine player in his time, so that the victory over him, even if less rapid than here described, was a prodigious performance. Deschapelles hardly played a game at evens during his whole career, and so we have no means of comparing his strength with that of his contemporaries. As soon as he found himself unable to yield odds to his pupils, St. Amant and La Bourdonnais, he gave up the game. His last appearance in the chess world was characteristic. He had accepted the post of president of the committee chosen to conduct a match by correspondence with Pesth. When they had to select an answer to the move 2. Kt. to K. B. 3, he at once suggested the hazardous counter-gambit, and as this was over-ruled by the majority, he resigned his place both in the committee and the club.

Every one knows the passage in Rousseau's 'Confessions,' where an equally rapid progress is related, though not with the same degree of success; but if we are to judge by the solitary specimen of the play of Jean-Jacques which has come down to us, the account in question was as much exaggerated or false as the rest of the autobiography. Indeed, if we except Deschapelles, and perhaps Mr. Morphy, there is no eminent player who has not risen from the ranks, and earned his subsequent victories by a long course of reverses. This is, perhaps, the reason why, at the present time, there is so remarkable an equality among great players. All of them have worked their way, and have profited by the same examples, so that, while there are great diversities of style, there are but slight differences in strength. In England, for instance, the result of public play between the seven or eight native celebrities shows no balance of advantage to anybody; and although, at the present day, good judges might be inclined to prefer the chances of one or two German masters in a match, we believe that Germany could not muster a team collectively equal to Messrs. Bird, Blackburne,

Boden, Burn, Macdonnell, Owen, Potter, De Vere, and Wisker. If such an international match, nine against nine, could take place, it would make an epoch in chess history, and might even provoke a bet at Tattersall's. But, to judge from the difficulty and diplomacy which accompany a single match, we hardly expect that such a great one would be possible.

It is often debated whether modern players are equal to the ancients, whether Staunton would have beaten Deschapelles, or Deschapelles Philidor. We must own to the opinion, that in nearly every case the play of the more modern is better than that of their predecessors, not from any superiority in genius, but from the mere fact that the later man has had an opportunity of studying the style of the earlier one. It seems beyond a doubt, also, that it is only in the present day that the grand principle of "playing for position,"—although, of course, indirectly practised before,—has been scientifically developed. This is a style of play of a far higher order than "combinations," though it by no means excludes them. The great player now-a-days has the end-game in his mind from the very first; however deep be his plan, he always convinces himself of the way in which it will finally affect his pawn position; and he rejects the most brilliant and seductive stratagems, should they tend even slightly to weaken this keystone of the game. Possibly this may be the reason why some modern match-games are less amusing to play through than those of La Bourdonnais and Mr. Morphy, but there is no doubt that they are equally deep, and often far more sound. The distaste for merely *pretty* moves was amusingly exemplified, in our hearing, by an eminent foreign player, now resident in England. Some one had been submitting a game of Morphy's to him, and had pointed out admiringly a brilliant combination by which the American master, sacrificing a rook, and offering up his queen, secured a rapid victory over a strong opponent. It seems, however, that the adversary, in some hidden variation, might have had chances of a draw; and upon this flaw in the combination, the master pounced in an instant. "That is bad play," he exclaimed; "that is all bad play; *he should have played to win a pawn!*" Tyros may smile at this, and declare their preference for the "glorious fault"; yet there can be no question as to which is the right principle, and as to the line of play which will win most games.

It cannot be denied that the superiority of modern practice owes much to the advance in the theory of the openings and end-games. German profundity and English simplicity have combined to furnish, thanks to patient analysis and happy invention, a complete clue to the mazes of the openings. Perhaps there is no such monument of industry to be found in the literature of science as the great 'Handbuch des Schachspiels,' of which the fifth edition appeared last spring. The idea of this great work was first conceived by a young Prussian officer, Paul von Bilguer, a passionate chess-player, and a man of singular ability and culture. At that time, we speak of the period 1835-45, there was a small society of players in Berlin, all or nearly all of the first strength, and united by social equality and personal friendship. These were Dr. Bledow, Hanstein,

Von der Lasa (then very young), Mayet, Horwitz, and Von Bilguer. Their strength in actual play was evinced by the warm reception they gave to their chess-playing visitors, such as Szen, Harrwitz, and Löwenthal. But their chief delight was in theoretic research, and it was decided to write a complete encyclopædia of the game. Von Bilguer was named editor, having previously published an able monograph on the 'Two Knights' Defence'; but he did not live to see the work finished. His name, however, in affectionate remembrance of his zeal and original services, was placed on the title-page, accompanied by his portrait, although all the labour in this and succeeding editions fell to the lot of the distinguished ambassador, Freiherr von Heydebrandt und der Lasa. The book in its present form may be almost called faultless. Although the multiplicity of variations renders perfect accuracy almost impossible, we believe that the most hostile critic could find but two or three oversights. To show how easily such may be overlooked, we may mention that a move, allowing of instant mate, was allowed to remain through four editions; but this stubborn error has at last been rectified. The only quarrel that the beginner may have with Herr von der Lasa, is on account of the rarity with which a decided opinion is emitted. The evidence on both sides is always adduced and sifted, and you must take your choice. We suppose that we must ascribe this habit rather to the diplomatist than to the chess-player. So also when an indifferent move is given in the text, and a better one in a foot-note, we fancy we see the ambassador filling his despatch with generalities, and reserving his secret information for a private postscript. At all events,

Wer vieles bringt, wird manchem etwas bringen, and, in every case, a moderate degree of patient search will be richly rewarded. The analysis of opening and end game is supplemented by a complete history of chess, and a critical review of ancient and modern works, remarkable for the generous appreciation of contemporary labours.

Another valuable work of reference is the 'Neueste Theorie und Praxis,' a collection of carefully annotated games, which bears to the 'Handbuch' the same relation that a book of "leading cases" does to Blackstone. It would be a great boon if the editors would bring out a new edition, which is now much needed. By the side of these German text-books many others of English origin take a distinguished place. Although Lewis and Walker are well-nigh out of date, the works of Staunton, Boden, and Wormald are still widely read and studied on both sides of the Atlantic; and Messrs. Long, Howard Taylor, and Longman have shown that it is possible for chess-players of smaller note to make useful additions to the literature of the game.

Accordingly, upon taking up the latest work upon this subject, Mr. Gossip's 'Manual of Chess,' we were in no way prejudiced by the fact that the author is unknown as a practical player. It seemed, certainly, a bold step on the part of Mr. Gossip to bring out his book immediately after the publication of the new edition of the 'Handbuch.' But that was the affair of author and publisher, and concerned the public only to its advantage. There was no lack of room for another book. If the author should possess a genius for analysis,

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Mayet, strength in conception, such as their editor, and it is the encyclopædia he did not name, of his portrait, preceding distinguished and derived from may be seen in the first act that the or three may be made to move, to re-tell the story with Herr Gossip, with the only result that the reader and the author. We are not rather a chess-player. Given in note, we despatch secret interests, events, and so on, which no charity or ingenuity can ascribe to the fault of the printer, commend us to the following:—

Page 71.

"The Petroff defence is inferior to Q. Kt. to B. 3 or P. to Q. 3." (Which, according to him, lead to an even game.)

Page 658.

"In the Petroff defence, Black ought to obtain the advantage, as we have already demonstrated."

This is making oneself safe with a vengeance, and we can only regret that the author did not adopt this course with regard to all the points under discussion. In that case, half his verdicts must have been right. As specimens of theoretic ignorance, we may refer to Mr. Gossip's repeatedly pronounced opinion, that the King's Bishop's and Muzio Gambits bring advantage to the first player. No chess-player in his senses would try the Muzio in a match-game; and as to the former, it is now well known that the defence resting on the check of the Queen, combined with the counter-sacrifice of the Q.P., brings a drawn game. This was well exemplified by the game between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort in the Handicap Tourney of 1872, a game which is distinctly the "leading case" upon the point. In his analysis of the Muzio, Mr. Gossip displays much ignorance of recent research. Dealing (p. 533) with the attack, 12. R. to K. 4, he appears to have copied Hirschfeld's essay of some ten years ago, which suggested 12. Kt. to K. 4 as the best reply. A person who professes to teach chess should know that, since then, it has been demonstrated by Herr Zukertort, that Black's correct and winning answer is "12. Castles," followed by "B. to K. Kt. 2," in due course. But of this Mr. Gossip appears to know nothing. We will not inflict upon our lay readers any more

technical evidence, having adduced quite enough to justify our censure. We turned with somewhat diminished hopes to the illustrative games, knowing the rich store which the last ten years have furnished from the tournaments at Paris, Dundee, Baden, Hamburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Leipzig, London, Altona, and Vienna; not to mention the matches in which Messrs. Steinitz, Anderssen, Zukertort, Wisker, and Bird have taken part. But here also we are disappointed. Good games there are, indeed, but of these all have previously appeared in print, while a very moderate industry would surely have unearthed from the archives of the British Chess Association, and the Metropolitan Chess Clubs, some of the very numerous games which have never yet seen the light.

But a large proportion of Mr. Gossip's selections serve, or are intended, we presume, to serve, the purpose of proclaiming his own merits as a practical player; and for this end he has thought fit to publish many contests in which he was victorious over such eminent masters as Messrs. Bird, Wisker, Hoffer, Macdonnell, and Zukertort. We cannot help deplored this course as a grave error in taste, and as being far from accomplishing its presumed object. Those who know anything of the chess world are well aware that each of the above-mentioned masters is capable of yielding the odds of pawn and move to the second class; that Mr. Gossip has never won of them at evens in any tournament or match; and that the games in question must obviously be mere "Divan skirmishes," played, on the side of the master at least, with great rapidity, and in which he often takes huge liberties with his opponent. In a score of such games a mere tyro may succeed, in spite of himself, in winning two or three; but we believe that few tyros would even think for an instant of publishing their successes, and none would do so twice. But our author gives quite an anthology of these successes, e.g. in the chapter on the Two Knights' Defence, we have his victories over Herr Zukertort and Mr. Wayte, and a drawn game with Mr. Bird. In illustration of the Allgaier gambit, he defeats Messrs. Wisker, Bird (twice), Macdonnell, Hoffer, and draws a game with Herr Steinitz! *A propos* of the Cunningham gambit, we have two more victories over Mr. Bird,—but we will close the Homeric catalogue. Suffice it to say, that the games turn out, upon examination, to be of the feeblest description, and only prove that great chess-players can play very badly at times,—even incredibly so, to judge by a performance recorded on p. 485, which, had not the name of Mr. Bird been appended, we should have ascribed to the merest beginner.

As to the literary part of the book, we are unable to give more praise than to the rest. The author appears to suffer from a chronic flux of hackneyed quotation; the notes to the games being adorned with recondite gems like "ars longa, vita brevis," "sic transit gloria mundi," "sub judice lis est," "facilis descensus Averni." Long paragraphs in Italian impress the reader with due awe; although, upon the single occasion when Mr. Gossip offers us a translation of a bit of French ("il faut que la jeunesse se passe"—youth must be served," sic), some doubts as to his philological pro-

ficiency did arise in our mind, which we were unable properly to repress.

We looked through the book once or twice in search of the department of end-games, to which, for instance, the mighty "Handbuch" devotes one-fourth of its ample space. There was no clue in the index; and yet our charity would not permit us to conceive so stupendous an omission. At last, by mere accident, in a short chapter on the relative value of the pieces (p. 24), we came upon the object of our search. Mr. Gossip, who does not usually err on the side of terseness, sums up the voluminous lore, which ancient and modern writers have amassed, in some half-dozen oracular sentences. Here are specimens:—"A rook and bishop cannot win against a single rook except in very extraordinary cases." And again, "A bishop can generally draw against a rook." Seriously speaking, to offer this sort of thing to the learner is rank absurdity; and yet it forms part of a bulky volume of 900 pages, purporting to be a universal manual of chess.

The book concludes with a collection of problems, the selection of which the author appears to have entrusted to Mr. Pierce. This gentleman, with a fine sense of appropriateness, takes care not to spoil the consistent effect of the whole volume by allowing even this part to be praiseworthy. It is with this judicious motive, we presume, and not from any personal vanity, that in a series of twenty-five problems, purporting to represent the cream of past achievements, he gives us no less than ten of his own compositions. Problem-composers will hardly believe us when we tell them that there is no single specimen of the skill of Healey, Kohtz and Kockelkorn, Klett, Grimshaw, Bayersdorfer, or Willmers.

We are bound, therefore, to condemn this book in every respect. It is not likely to impose upon practised players, who have already, no doubt, made up their minds as to its demerits. But to beginners who may desire a safe guide into the mazes of the royal game, and who may be dazzled by the brilliant binding, or impressed by the polyglot profundity of the title-page, to these we feel it our duty to say that they will learn even more from Philidor's treatise of 1749 than from this book of 1874; and that in the many able works already published in English and German by Staunton, Von der Lasa, Boden, Lange, Wormald, and Zukertort, they will find simplicity, accuracy, profundity, and modesty—in fact, all those qualities which, in the case of Mr. Gossip and his book, are totally and conspicuously absent.

Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra.
By W. R. Greg. (Trübner & Co.)

ALTHOUGH Mr. Greg begins his volume by saying that "the part of Cassandra can never be a pleasant one for any man to play," we suspect that he derives a certain pleasure from it. Like Hamlet, he thinks the world is out of joint, but perhaps he does not, with Hamlet, regard it as a cursed spite that ever he was born to set it right. Were it possible for him to save England from the dangers that threaten her, he would doubtless be delighted to do so, however Herculean the task; and, even though he has small hope of her salvation, it is clearly with a feeling of

melancholy satisfaction that he tells her of her approaching doom. John the Baptist could hardly have cried more lustily in the wilderness, had he been the herald of damnation instead of salvation, than Mr. Greg cries in the pages of 'Rocks Ahead.' It is true that, after describing in alarming terms each of the perils in store for us, he suggests the means by which he thinks that complete destruction may possibly be averted; but he might say of all what he says of one of his rocks, that his proposals for avoiding national shipwreck "partake too much of the old infantine recipe for catching birds by putting salt upon their tails."

Mr. Greg as Cassandra is so intensely solemn—his solemnity causing him sometimes even to fail in that mastery of incisive writing for which he is generally conspicuous, and occasionally to substitute bathos for pathos—that it is impossible to avoid smiling now and then at his ponderous warnings. Yet there is much that is worth heeding in his book. In his excited imagination, the dangers that he describes assume unreal proportions; but some, if not all, of them are real dangers, and it is well that they should be pointed out. It would also be well that, seeing how great is Mr. Greg's influence as a writer, the creations of his distorted vision should be separated from the real dangers to which he refers, with more fullness and discrimination than are possible to us in these columns. His book will be a very useful or a very mischievous one, according to the way in which it is read; and, thinking as meanly as he does of his countrymen's intelligence, he should be the first to discern the risk of its injuring instead of helping them. Even Cassandra's wailings were meant not to drive the Trojans to despair, but to goad them into earnest efforts at self-preservation; and we suppose that Mr. Greg has a like purpose in imitating the shrill tones of the ancient prophetess.

The "rocks ahead," respecting which Mr. Greg desires to warn us, are three in number. The first is "the political supremacy of the lower classes"; the second, "the approaching industrial decline of England"; the third, "the divorce of the intelligence of the country from its religion."

It is as regards the first, "the political rock," that Mr. Greg is at the same time most positive and most misleading. He is, doubtless, right in his calculation that, as soon as the county franchise is assimilated to the household suffrage secured by "the Revolution of 1867," and as soon as the newly qualified voters have learned to use their power, "five millions poor electors against two millions of well-to-do electors" will have to send representatives to the House of Commons, and thus virtually to govern the country with an absolute sway. But he is, we think, far from right in his inference that the five-sevenths, the poor electors, will accordingly choose, or even be able, to wrest all political power from the hands of the two-sevenths who have hitherto possessed it. Mr. Greg seems to hold that there is in this world, if not in the next, an impassable barrier between Dives and Lazarus, and that Lazarus can never cease to be a beggar unless to become a thief—if, indeed, the two terms are not already interchangeable. He believes that English society consists of two, and only two, castes, and that,

although the lower caste is vastly more numerous than the caste above it, it is even more strictly cohesive and self-supporting. "It is idle," he says, "to argue that the working classes will not pull together, nor the poor be thus in a mass arrayed against the rich." In the midst of his grief at recent political changes, he finds temporary consolation in the fact, that at the last general election, when the preponderating power of the working classes began to show itself, many of them took advantage of the ballot to vote in opposition to the mandates of their leaders, to gratify their distrust of Trades-Union terrorism, Philosophical-Radical sentimentalism, and Whig duplicity, and sided with the superior caste in defence of a Church in which they do not believe, and of ideas of all sorts with which they have no sympathy; but this apparent contradiction of his theory does not weaken his faith in it. Last February's political vagaries were only the exception that proves the rule. The working classes—we beg pardon, the lower classes—must necessarily in the long run pull together, and pull in opposition to the upper classes. It is even erroneous to speak of them as the lower classes; they form but one lower class, which no amount of internal jealousy can disintegrate, and which, though its unreasoning force may now and then sway in the right direction, can never be reckoned upon as anything but a probable source of mischief to the whole community. That, we cannot doubt, is Mr. Greg's meaning, though he does not state the case quite so broadly. He even says of working men that "they are not a whit more selfish than other classes; indeed, they are often more generous and high-minded than the class immediately above them; they are not a whit less honest, or, probably, less fair; they are simply less educated, less sagacious, and less well informed, and, therefore, obviously less competent to decide political questions, to choose political guides, to wield political power." But that qualified statement implies the whole evil that Mr. Greg fears. "The poorer caste—the Proletariat, as he is fond of calling it—cannot be trusted to act wisely if it will; therefore, according to the rule of logic that is safe enough for 'Rocks Ahead,' it is certain to act foolishly and viciously. "Political power lies naturally with Intellect and Property, and what God has joined man cannot put asunder with impunity." The last Reform Act sought to effect that divorce, and from the penalty of the dire offence Mr. Greg sees no chance of escape, unless and until—oh, far off and slender hope!—the Poverty to which Political Power is now adulterously united, will commit suicide, and enable the dishonoured bride to patch up affairs with her proper spouses, Intellect and Property. "It may be," says the modern male Cassandra, "that the education of schools, the education of life, the education of penalty and failure, may in time so tell upon the minds of the less competent and less instructed classes as to induce them voluntarily to divest themselves of functions which others are more fitted to discharge. But of the dawn of that better day, no preluding ray, however faint, is as yet visible in the clouded sky," and, if it comes at all, it can only come "when all of us shall be mute, and most of us forgotten."

It is strange that Mr. Greg should end his

chapter with these gloomy anticipations when in the middle of it he shows that he is not ignorant of at least one important and very practicable means of averting the danger. That there is some danger must be admitted even by those who do not share Mr. Greg's belief that the masses must always form a "poorer class" and a "lower class," which can only attempt to better itself by robbing from the rich some of the wealth that Heaven has endowed them with. An ignorant democracy is very likely to fall into the hands of mischievous demagogues; and it is no consolation to think that, if it forms five-sevenths of the whole community, its blundering will bring collectively more trouble upon itself than upon the other class. But the timid may abate their fears when they remember that ignorance means weakness, and that, if education is certain to increase the power of the masses, it will also augment the wisdom with which that power will be exercised. Education, moreover, along with other forces, is doing much to disintegrate, if it ever had much political unity, that "lower class" which Mr. Greg regards as a solid mass that can never be broken up. Mr. Greg, indeed, practically admits this more than once in the course of his essay. The means of evading his "political rock" which he most fully recognizes, or propounds without recognizing it, however, and the one which is most important from his point of view, is in the conversion of working men into men of property. He spares a few sentences to urge the wisdom and practicability of giving to all steady agricultural labourers "small allotments, small properties even"; and he admits that "as regards the skilled or half-skilled artisans, the case is far clearer." "The acquisition of property," he says, "the accumulation of capital, is already in their power, and legislation has but few further facilities to give or obstacles to remove. Their earnings are now so large that only soberer habits and sounder sense are needed to make them independent capitalists in less than half a lifetime." "And Capitalists and Proprietors," he says on another page, "may not always be sagacious and generous politicians, but they are usually Conservative and never revolutionary." If, then, the working classes are being educated and are becoming, or can so easily become, capitalists, and even Conservatives, where is the stupendous danger of Mr. Greg's "political rock," even if on the beacon that indicates it should rightly be inscribed that sentence out of the new gospel, "Political Power lies naturally with Intellect and Property, and what God has joined man cannot put asunder with impunity"?

Mr. Greg's exposition of the "economic rock," towards which England is drifting, though greatly exaggerated, is far more commendable than the section of his book to which we have already referred. He points out, not with much novelty, but very pointedly, that there is risk of our losing the industrial supremacy that has so mightily augmented our prosperity during the past two or three generations, through loss of the three main causes of that supremacy. Those causes are: abundant and cheap coal, facilitating all sorts of manufactures, as well as the best kind of locomotion both on land and by sea, "the indefatigable industry and *workmanship*—by which I mean the blended skill and conscientious

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tiousness—"our artisans"; and "our enormous command of capital." There was no need for him to prove that coal has lately been much dearer than heretofore, and that it is not likely to be ever again very cheap, or that the more coal we take out of our mines the less we leave behind; but he does well in urging that these threaten a permanent and constantly increasing hindrance to all our manufacturing operations. In spite of all that can be done in the way of economizing coal, or even of substituting some new kind of fuel for the present staple, there is serious risk that those operations will become less and less profitable in England, while other nations will be able to use their as yet almost undeveloped resources in applying to their own advantage the lessons taught by our experience. There is also, we fear, too much ground for Mr. Greg's allegation that the character and quality of "British labour" is deteriorating under the influence of trades-unionism in its worst phase, though this of course is an evil that the working classes can remedy if they choose, and that the spread of education and intelligence is pretty sure to help in removing. As regards capital, again, Mr. Greg has an easy task in proving that, however passing appearances may point the other way, it must inevitably dwindle down if our manufacturing supremacy decays. "British capital" may still exist in abundance, but if it can find more profitable investment abroad than at home, it will yield very small advantage, comparatively, to our own nation. The issue of all this Mr. Greg portrays with lugubrious precision.

"We shall lose one foreign market after another; we shall gradually cease to manufacture for other manufacturing countries; then those countries, after supplying themselves, will meet us and beat us in neutral markets; finally, we shall be reduced to the supply of our home demand, possibly to secure even that market by a recurrence to a Protectionist Policy. . . . The home demand for our iron, cotton, woollen goods, &c., may be about one-third of the whole. About one-third of all our productive industry is all that we can hope ultimately to keep going. Two-thirds of our artisan population, therefore, must cease to be, or to remain. That vast proportion of our imports which is now paid for by our millions of exports will have to be foregone, or to be purchased by other funds. . . . We shall, therefore, only be able to support 20,000,000 people instead of 30,000,000, as at present. England will become a second Holland."

These economic "warnings of Cassandra" deserve to be seriously thought over, if only as an incentive to prudent measures for averting the danger that, though it may not be as great or as imminent as Mr. Greg represents, cannot possibly be altogether denied.

We shall not say much about the "religious rock" that Mr. Greg describes in his third essay. He considers that "in England the highest intelligence of the nation is not only not in harmony with the nation's creed, but is distinctly at issue with it; does not accept it; largely, indeed, repudiates it in the distinctest manner, or, for peace and prudence's sake, disconcentuates it by silence, even where it does not demur to it in words"; and he is of opinion that, "in this dis-harmony and divorce lies a grave and undeniable peril for the future." Everyone must admit that there is some ground, though there may not be so much as he supposes, for Mr. Greg's allegations. If this "rock ahead," however, be as dangerous

as he represents, we fear there is small chance of the social injuries that he anticipates being cured or averted by his proposed substitution of a vague sort of ethical teaching, with a thin theistic gloss, for what is generally known as Christianity.

REFORMS IN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES.

Reforms in the French Army. Part II. General Organization. Translated in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, War Office, by Major C. B. Brackenbury. (Printed under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

THE appearance of a translation of the final part of the Report of the Committee on the Organization of the Military Forces of France cannot but excite interest, extending far beyond the circle of those who follow the profession of arms. For many years considered the most powerful and perfect military machine in the world, the events of the first few weeks of the campaign of 1870 showed that whatever the army of France might have been formerly, it had ceased to move with the times, and failed to meet the conditions created by recent changes. It had not perhaps greatly deteriorated, for of late much light has been thrown on the defects of the armies of the first Napoleon, but it had stood still while that of its rival, Prussia, had been carefully, yet rapidly, advancing. Taught by a catastrophe as great as that which occurred to Prussia in the Jena campaign, France wisely determined to boldly look her defects in the face, and completely to recast her military system. Whether she has carried out the latter portion of the task or not, cannot be certainly known till the new force has been subjected to the test of actual war on a large scale. It is, however, open to us to inquire if the principles she has adopted are sound, if their application is suited to the peculiar circumstances of the nation, and if she has copied with intelligence those portions of her adversary's system which experience has shown to be good. We have remarked above that the subject is of universal interest, and a little reflection will show that the observation is correct. The position of France with reference to Germany cannot but effect the policy of all Europe, and everything tends to show that sooner or later a renewal of the struggle between the Gaul and the Teuton is inevitable. Those who wish to pierce into the future must, therefore, ascertain what the military strength of France will probably be when her new system shall be in full working order. To us Englishmen the subject is of personal as well as of general interest, for we also have entered on a path of military reform, and have during the last three years been striving to set our military house in order. We, therefore, propose to pass in review the admirable Report to which we alluded at the commencement of this article, to try and trace out the chief causes of the complete collapse of 1870, and to examine how far the recommendations of the Committee tend to remedy those defects. Having done this, we shall briefly compare acknowledged French shortcomings and subsequent remedies with our own shortcomings and remedies.

The details of the new French organization are familiar to many of our readers. We shall not, therefore, go into minute details more

than is absolutely necessary, but confine ourselves chiefly to the outline of their system, the reasons for its adoption, and the principles on which it has been founded.

The first essential in the creation of a military system is an abundant supply of men. The second is, that those men shall be well trained and immediately available when required. The third is, that the power thus obtained shall be employed with the greatest possible effect, and in accordance with the latest rules of the science of war. The fourth is, that the effort made at the commencement of a war shall be sustained without slackening. As regards numbers of men, the French law of recruiting provides these adequately. The term adequate is, of course, comparative, but if we look at the fighting force of the principal Continental nations we shall find that France will be superior to all. On the 1st of January, 1873, the total effective and fighting armies of Germany, Austria, and Russia were as follows:—Germany, total effective, 1,314,000; fighting army, 715,000;—Austria, total effective, 1,191,651; fighting army, 816,651;—Russia, total effective, 1,563,266; fighting army, 934,699. When the new system shall have come fully into operation France will have, total effective, 2,595,587; fighting army, 780,000. It will thus be seen that, as regards total effective, France surpasses each of the other three great powers, but in numbers her fighting army is surpassed by Russia and Austria. From Austria and Russia, however, France has little to fear; and it must be remembered that, as the bulk of the troops of those two countries would have an immense distance to proceed before reaching the frontier of France, a considerable deduction must be made for waste on the way. We may, therefore, fairly assert that, for defensive purposes, France will be, as regards numbers, superior in strength to every other nation in Europe. The full resources of France will not be developed till 1893; but in 1882 she will have a field force, with reserves, amounting to 1,200,000 men; and, as the translator remarks, "the Government could hardly fail to find old soldiers able to garrison the principal fortresses in case of the occurrence of war within the next eight or nine years. Cadres will exist sufficient to absorb the whole of this vast array of men, and, at least, three-fourths will be at worst fairly trained soldiers, the balance being chiefly men who had not received some training. Having ascertained that France will have an adequate supply of raw material for the composition of her army, let us see what she intends to do with them. The general rule is, that every Frenchman shall enter the army at the age of twenty, serve five years with the colours, four years with the reserve, then pass into the territorial army for five years, and, finally, spend six years in the reserve. This is the rule, but certain men are allowed to enter at an earlier age than twenty, and to serve only one year; others enter at twenty, but are allowed at the end of six months to pass into the reserve. Others are exempt save in time of war. Let us now pause for a moment, before we proceed to the higher branches of organization, in order to ascertain what the Committee recognize as the new conditions of war.

To start with, the Committee lay down the axiom that "neither armies nor generals can

be improvised by a decree, and that if education is rapid on the field of battle its cost is far too dear." The cost is, in fact, destruction, for no longer will generals be able, like Napoleon and Wellington, to organize and train armies during the progress of a war, seeing that the latter lasts now only as many weeks as it formerly lasted years. Consequently, by the time an army had been educated its education would be useless. Fortresses played a great part in old times, and many campaigns consisted but of a succession of sieges. Now, however, mere fortresses are masked, turned, or neglected. They no longer, as was proved in 1870-71, "sensibly retard the march of invasion." Consequently, "time is no longer, as formerly, on the side of the defence." The deduction from the above is that "permanent preparations, then, and rapidity of mobilization stand forth as the two indispensable conditions of every army organization."

Till the late war the military commands of France were, with the exception of Paris and Lyons, simply territorial. In these territorial commands "nothing was formed but the regiment, and even that, weakened as it was "by a great number of furloughs given for economical reasons, was, for the most part, scattered in a multitude of little garrisons, to the great detriment of instruction and discipline. . . . None of these groups were completely provided with the material which would be necessary to enter on a campaign. The result was dispersion and breaking up of corps; generals forgetting their position, and teaching nobody; inferior officers without real command, and consequently without responsibility or means of instruction." The lesson learnt from the above is the necessity of such a permanent organization as will enable an army "to take the field with the least possible delay, passing from a peace to a war footing by a simple increase of numbers." The Committee, therefore, recommend that the *cadres* should be kept up always to the normal standard, that regiments should be permanently united in brigades, brigades in divisions, and divisions in *corps d'armée*, provided with staff and administrative services, and with transport and stores at hand. We cannot here go into a discussion about the best number of divisions for a brigade, but we may simply state that it has been decided that each *corps d'armée* shall consist of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, a battalion of engineers, and a squadron of military train, besides staff and administrative services. Each corps will number about 40,000 men on a war footing, and every corps, with the exception of that assigned to Africa, will be uniformly constituted. The infantry brigade will consist of two regiments of three active battalions of 1,000 men, divided into six companies. Two brigades, with a proportion of artillery and a company of engineers, will constitute a division. A cavalry brigade will be formed of two or three regiments, and a brigade of artillery of two regiments of thirteen batteries each. There will be also permanent dépôt companies, squadrons and batteries, which will on mobilization form the nuclei of training and reinforcing battalions and regiments. One army corps is to be quartered in the Lyons and three in the Paris district. The remaining eighteen corps, excluding that assigned to Algeria, will be

attached each to a district from whence it will draw its reserves, stores and transport, but not its recruits. The general commanding will exercise territorial and administrative command, and when required to take the field will receive simply the order "Mobilize." The army corps, with its combatant and administrative staff, will be transferred occasionally from one district to the other, but it will move as a whole. The corps commander will, however, be allowed to order changes of garrison within the district at his discretion. The innovation with regard to administration is very important. For a long time it was thought that the "*Intendance*" system of France was almost perfect, and, in 1855, the British Government sent over to Paris a Commission, at the head of which was Sir William Knollys, to find out how it was "they managed these things so much better in France." Even, however, at that time clear-sighted officers in the French army recognized the defects of the much-lauded institution, and during the war of 1870-71 it completely broke down. Nor is it astonishing that failure should have occurred, for French Administration was based on the principle of complete centralization and a distinct separation between administration and command. The general was responsible for the efficiency of his troops, yet was refused control over that without which the efficiency of the troops could be turned to no account. He could drill them, and order them to march here or there, but he had nothing to do with the transport, arms, ammunition, camp equipage, or food. One of the chief recommendations of the Committee, therefore, was to recommend decentralization, "and to detach a part of the attributes of the central administration of war in order to give them to the generals commanding army corps." In making this suggestion they emphatically declare that "general government can be carried on from a distance, but the administration of details must be conducted on the spot." The principle thus laid down is to be carried out in peace as well as in war. Hence "the minister transmits the order for mobilization to the generals commanding army corps, and concerns himself no further as he used to do with the details of its execution. All ought to be "prepared beforehand by the commander of the army corps, who is responsible for the rapid execution of the order." Again, as regards arsenals and magazines. Hitherto all material of war has been heaped together in one or two central dépôts only, the result being immense delay and confusion. Indeed, to so great an extent was the service hindered by this vicious system that, at the beginning of August, for days and days, no one knew where the reserve ammunition of the army of the Rhine was.

In future every *corps d'armée* will find in the district to which it is temporarily attached everything required to enable it to take the field at a moment's notice. The magazines will, however, be attached to the districts, not to the *corps d'armée*. One great cause of French disasters four years ago was slowness in mobilization; and to avoid such an evil in future the Committee have taken immense pains. We have shown how, as regards stores, rapidity of mobilization has been secured. It is not, however, a question only of stores; it is also of men. In 1870 the regiment was at one

place, the reserves at another, and the dépôt at a third. The reserve men had first of all to proceed, even if the regiment itself was much nearer, to the dépôt, wherever it might be stationed, and, having been armed and equipped, then travelled to the regiment. For instance, the 26th regiment of the line belonged to the Army of the Rhine; most of its reserves were drawn from the department of the Moselle; the dépôt was at Cherbourg; consequently the greater part of the reserve men of this regiment were not in time to reach it before it was shut up in Metz. Well may the Committee speak of an "expensive and useless *chasse-croisée*." Another cause of the slowness of mobilization was the insufficiency of the recruiting service, which had but one centre of mobilization in the capital of the department, and took no less than fourteen days to send off 163,000 men of the reserve, not to their corps but to its dépôt." Henceforth the centres of recruiting, or rather enrolment, will be multiplied, and every reserve man will proceed to the place of enrolment in his sub-division. This is a simple but somewhat compound system. For political reasons, very thinly veiled, the army will be recruited from the whole of France, and the reserves only will be enrolled by districts. They will not rejoin the regiments in which they originally served, but the regiment of the arm to which they belong which happens at the moment to be quartered in the sub-division. In short, the reserves and magazines will be treated similarly, and belong not to any particular *corps d'armée* but to the district. To provide for the defence of a district after its *corps d'armée* has taken the field, the territorial army, which is only organized in batteries, battalions, and regiments, but which keeps up small permanent *cadres*, will be called out. These territorial troops, and the dépôts or troops of reinforcement, as they are termed, will be under the command of a general officer, designated beforehand, who will assume his functions as soon as the corps commander quits the district. He will be assisted by a permanent territorial staff, which in time of peace will look after the enrolment, &c. Thus there will be no break in the staff business. The reserve of the territorial army will not be organized, but it will be registered and immediately available.

The above is an outline of the new French system. Let us now see where ours differs from it. We have no permanent *corps d'armée*, with staff, stores, and administrative services complete. Our army consists but of an aggregate of battalions, batteries, and squadrons, without any higher organization. In our case, therefore, brigades, divisions, and corps would be composed of tactical units hastily brought together, hurriedly provided with commanders, staff administrative officers, and field equipment. They would be like ships newly commissioned, and some time would necessarily elapse before general and subordinates knew each other, and matters worked smoothly. We have no reserves worth speaking of, and of the few we possess a large proportion would, it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, fail to obey the summons. Even, however, did they present themselves, some time would elapse before they could be armed, equipped, and distributed, for there are absolutely no arrangements for turning them to prompt account. It is certain that most of our dis-

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tricts would furnish the general and staff officers for the field army; but we have given no thought to replacing them. We possess in the militia and volunteers a territorial army. It has, however, no reserve; it cannot be forced to serve out of the country, and few members of it have passed through the regular army. Finally, we retain in our Control all the worst features of the old French "Intendance." Our commanders, owing to an exaggerated system of centralization, only partially command their men; while as to stores, they are, as was the case in France, massed in a few central depôts, and cannot be issued without the authority of the War Office. Under these circumstances, what could we expect, in case of a sudden war, but endless confusion and crushing disasters? In these days, the army which is first ready, which is able to deal the first knock-down blow, has victory almost certainly within its grasp. Should we be ready before any opponent; should we be able to deal the first knock-down blow? Let those who are disposed to answer these questions in the affirmative first read the history of the Franco-Prussian War; then ponder over the Report of the French Committee; and finally glance—a glance will be quite sufficient—at our own cumbrous, expensive system.

Modern Doubt and Christian Belief: a Series of Apologetic Lectures, addressed to Earnest Seekers after Truth. By T. Christlieb, D.D. Translated, with the Author's sanction, chiefly by the Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph.D. and edited by the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, M.A. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

DR. CHRISTLIEB'S volume contains eight lectures, of considerable length, on the existing breach between modern culture and Christianity, reason and revelation, modern non-Biblical conceptions of God, the theology of Scripture and of the church, the modern negation of miracles, modern anti-miraculous accounts of the life of Christ, modern denials of the resurrection, and the modern critical theory of primitive Christianity. The book is mainly controversial, written by an uncompromising advocate of the orthodox cause. The Professor is a bold and fearless champion, who undertakes to refute a host of critics, Strauss, Renan, Baur, the Tübingen school, and many others usually called, by their opponents, Rationalists or Pantheists. All the fundamental questions connected with revealed religion are handled more or less fully. The author writes strongly. Possessed with a firm belief in his own opinions, he gives little quarter to others, and pelts them most heartily with heavy stones. The volume shows throughout intellectual force and earnestness. Ordinary theologians may get great benefit from it, especially those who are perplexed with doubts and difficulties arising from the Bible records, or suggested by them. We wonder at the short, pithy way in which unbelievers are refuted, the unhesitating faith with which certain dogmas are advanced, the easy way in which they are proved. But it is best to show the author in his own words. In discussing the necessity of the miraculous, Hume is thus noticed:

"Hume bases his attack against the miraculous on a series of false assumptions: First, 'miracles are violations of the laws of nature.' This is false, since miracles, far from violating, serve to re-

establish the already violated order of the world, and do not injure the laws of nature. Second, 'But we learn from experience that the laws of nature are never violated.' This is false, because we ourselves immediately interfere with our higher will in the laws of nature, and interrupt them without their being violated. Third, 'For miracles we have the questionable testimony of a few persons.' This is false, because the entire Scriptures are full of miracles; and the historical testimony for them is unquestionable, since the appearance of Israel and of the Christian Church is perfectly incomprehensible without miracles."

The examination of Renan's "Vie de Jesus" is trenchant; in some parts happy. Here the diffuse preacher appears; the speaker appealing, as it were, to a congregation of hearers, and stirring up their virtuous indignation against a wicked writer:—

"Renan does not delay the formation of legends till after the death of Christ, but boldly includes it in His life. He who said 'I am the Truth,' must Himself stand and see how falsehood grows up around Him and be silent, nay, even help! Moreover, the way in which Renan treats the Gospels is far more arbitrary than the method either of Strauss or Schenkel; which is all the more inexcusable, inasmuch as Renan considers these writings to be essentially genuine. Often a piece is taken as true down to the smallest detail, when another close by (merely from an aversion to the supernatural) is declared to be a legend. And not only this, but the various passages are shuffled together like a pack of cards, *without the least regard to chronology* or the plan of evangelists, and then put together again according to a self-invented chronology. Renan is bold enough to fabricate an entire period in Christ's ministry about which not one of the Gospels tells anything. According to all four Gospels (and even according to Strauss, Schenkel, and Keim), Christ meets with the Baptist before the beginning of His public ministry. But Renan transfers this meeting to the beginning of the *second* period, and represents it as preceded by the first period of pure moral teaching, which, however, he fills up with words and works of Jesus which are related by all the Gospels as taking place after that meeting (as the Sermon on the Mount, &c.) According to all the four Gospels, the first disciples are called by the Lord at the beginning of His ministry; according to Renan, this circle is not formed till the second period. All four evangelists relate miracles of Our Lord from the very beginning of His public appearance; according to Renan, it is at a much later period that He permits Himself to be forced by popular pressure to assume the character of a miracle-worker. Is this the method of a conscientious historian?"

Perhaps some will think that the writer has overstrained his case; that he possesses greater zeal than knowledge, more courage than caution, more dogmatism than philosophy. His interpretations of the Bible will hardly be accepted on all occasions as correct. His ideas of the Divine Being are sometimes curious, not at all elevated or spiritual. Take the following:—

"God approaches the first sinners in Paradise 'in the cool of the day,' just as a father and tutor might do in a human or human-like shape. But if He sought to gain their confidence, could He converse with them in any other than human shape? Having once given a bodily form to the image of himself in man, He manifests Himself so as to be recognized by his bodily senses. Man has now cut himself off from God; but God approaches man because He cannot and will not leave him. And for this purpose He chooses the evening, which in the east is the most pleasant hour, not in order to avoid being molested by the sun, but in order to give to the sinners one day more in which to present themselves to Him as penitent."

This is followed by a flourish from Mr. Spurgeon, whose theology seems akin to that of our author. That Dr. Christlieb has undertaken a task too great for him, or displayed intolerance, questionable taste, weakness in Biblical exegesis, we will not venture to affirm; but the perusal of his volume leaves an unpleasant impression on the memory. Why should divines descend to passionate invective? Why should they not be calm, courteous, and fair, even toward those whose sentiments they believe to be fundamentally wrong? It is painful to read some paragraphs in the present book, because they seem to imply that the author has the whole truth, and the heretics whom he lashes, none at all. Verily the charity which "believeth all things" is rare in the theological world.

BRETON BALLADS.

Gwerzou Breiz-Izel. Chants Populaires de la Basse-Bretagne. Recueillis et Traduits par F. M. Luzel. Tome II. (Lorient, Édouard Corfmat.)

The second volume of M. Luzel's Breton Popular Songs is as interesting and valuable as the first, which it follows after an interval of six years. Like its predecessor, and indeed all that M. Luzel has published, it bears the unmistakable stamp of honest and accurate work. Too many collectors have been induced by their enthusiasm to piece together, and otherwise manipulate, the precious fragments of popular fiction which have fallen into their hands. This is a not unnatural error, but its results are simply disastrous, so far as scientific research is concerned. Very gratifying then is it to a serious student of popular poetry when he finds such a guide over part of its domain as M. Luzel—one on whom he may rely without doubts or misgivings.

M. Luzel devotes the second volume of his work, as well as the first, to the "poésies narratives et épiques," which are known in Brittany by the name of *gwerzou*; the third and final volume will contain the lyric poems of all kinds, generally called *soniou*. The present instalment comprises seventy-four ballads, of twelve of which variants are given, the Breton original in every instance being accompanied by a French prose translation. The Breton texts, M. Luzel remarks in his Preface, he has given exactly as he has gathered them from the mouths of their singers; his translations are as literal as possible, and his historical and other commentaries are marked by a "grande sobriété." By adhering to so rigorous a method of editing and translating, he has probably diminished his chance of a *succès de librairie*, but on the other hand he has deserved, and will certainly obtain, the thanks and the applause of all serious students. "Nothing is more discouraging," remarked M. Anatole de Barthélémy, in a review of the first volume of M. Luzel's work, "than to be obliged to rely, in a matter relating to history, on documents which we suppose to be authentic, but of which, later on, we discover the brilliant futility." And on the other hand, no encouragement should be withheld from a collector and interpreter whose good faith, as in M. Luzel's case, is free from even a shadow of suspicion. He has given us the Breton popular songs as they really exist, with the

faults and imperfections which they share in common with all other poems of a similar class, but at the same time with their native freshness intact, their genuine ring unaltered. They are often, as he says, irregular, incomplete, abrupt, and wild; there is a strange mixture in them of beauty and of triviality, of a somewhat barbaric coarseness, and of a simple and natural poetry, which goes straight to the heart of its hearers, and touches them by some spell superior to that which is wielded by purely artificial verse. In them he finds "a poetic feeling, a tone of good faith and sincerity, of a higher order than is generally to be found in the other provinces of France." Even in the less remarkable songs, he recognizes some flower of poetry and feeling, which spreads its perfume and its charm over all the piece, and endows it with an irresistible attraction. But then, as he observes, he is exceptionally influenced by airs to which his cradle used to be rocked in infancy, songs written in a tongue which was the first with which his lips became familiar. To a foreign reader who is uninfluenced by old associations, and who is generally unable to detect the subtle charm which hangs like perfume or music about some quaint word or choice expression, these ballads of Lower Brittany may often appear somewhat deficient in poetic feeling; but there can be no question about their importance and interest when considered from a philological or historical stand-point. It is to the forthcoming volume of *soniou* or lyrics—or at least to the love songs, as distinguished from the satirical and comic songs, the marriage songs, the children's songs which it will contain—that we must look for the tender grace which is not remarkably conspicuous in the ballads, so many of which refer to subjects which are scarcely to be treated with either tenderness or grace.

Having made a rough distribution of the ballads in the present volume according to their subjects, we may offer the following as its result. About sixteen (exclusive of variants) are founded on family histories, dealing with the crimes committed or sufferings undergone by members of noble Breton houses. Rather more than thirty have to do with crimes of various kinds, not attributed, for the most part, to aristocratic offenders. Of these, about eight refer to infanticide, six narrate other murders, six more deal with robbers, and the rest relate to miscellaneous offences. Unhappy love, generally resulting in death, is the special theme of five. In four the prowess is celebrated of a male or female peasant who slays several nobles and is forgiven by royalty. There are about eight moral or religious legends, two relating to sailors, and a few others which can only be designated as miscellaneous. Among the last is a ballad about Robert the Devil (p. 25), which has manifestly been borrowed from Normandy, and another relating to the captivity of a girl among "the Saracens" (p. 21), which has probably found its way into Brittany from some sea-board more exposed to the attacks of the infidel; similar ballads occurring (as Dr. Reinhold Köhler has observed in the *Literaturzeitung*, 1874, Artikel 301) in more southern collections.

A curious likeness to the well-known English ballad of "Little Billee" may be recognized in one of the poems relating to sea-faring men. In "Les Matelots" (p. 183) some sailors who

have been floating "on the sea profound" for seven-and-twenty years find themselves out of provisions, so they resolve to eat one of their number. A little page mounts to the top-gallant mast and looks around. At first he weeps, but presently exclaims, "Land I see!" and then proceeds to say that he describes "the Tower of Babylon," and his uncle and his aunt taking a stroll through the cemetery, &c. With this poem Dr. Reinhold Köhler, in the article already cited, compares no less than seven similar ballads in as many different languages. An interesting comparison may also be made between the story of "Auld Robin Gray" and that of "La Femme aux Deux Maris." In the latter (p. 171) a youth goes to the wars, leaving his affianced bride at home. Years pass by and no news is heard of him, so she reluctantly yields to her father's wishes and marries an old man whom she does not love. That night her lover returns. She sees him and dies, and he falls dead beside her.

Among the most remarkable scenes which the poems depict the following may be mentioned. In one ballad (p. 53) the Duke Denobré has taken Guingamp by storm, and given it up to his soldiers to pillage. On arriving at the door of the church of Notre-Dame de Bon-Secours he utters blasphemous words of dire import. Immediately all the bells begin to peal. He sends his page aloft to inquire the cause. The page returns and says that the Holy Virgin and her Son are in the belfry ringing the bells, their blood flowing like water. Thereupon the wicked Duke trembles and retires. In another (p. 150) a maiden is attacked by eighteen ruffianly nobles while on a pilgrimage. Rather than submit to them she flings herself into the adjacent waters of the sea. She sinks to the bottom, and there offers up a prayer to Saint Samson. She has an income of five hundred crowns, she observes, and she will yield two hundred of them "by contract" if he will save her; and before she has ended speaking she is replaced in safety within the walls of her parish church. In several of the ballads a faithful lover is represented as dying heart-broken above the remains of his dead love; in a few his affection expresses itself after a strange manner. Thus Isabelle de Cham (p. 373) is betrothed to "le clerc de Krec'h-Menou"; but, while he is absent for a time at Tréguier, she dies and is buried. Thrice does he fall fainting to the ground when he hears the fatal news on his return. Then he speeds to the churchyard and digs up the corpse of his betrothed. "When he had dug her up and taken her out of the coffin, he placed her on his knees. He placed her on his knees and gave her two kisses. Upon him she smiled, and his heart broke in twain. There lie the two bodies upon the funeral trestles. May God grant pardon to their souls!" By way of set-off to this romantic picture, another ballad (p. 513) shows us that bad, though handsome husband, Fiacre Geffroi, as he smilingly stabs his unsuspecting wife. She attempts to save her criminal lord, protesting to the priest who is called in to visit her that she has wounded herself accidentally while cutting meat. But her little child, "aged two or three months," expostulates with her, begging her not to offend God, and points out the real author of the deed, who

is carried off, exclaiming "C'est celui-ci un bon enfant, qui fait pendre son père!" Very strange scenes are depicted in many of the ballads, as when Comte Guillou slays his faithless betrothed (p. 11); or Marguerite Charlès, the highway woman, confesses the many murders she has committed (p. 79); or Jean L'Arc'hanteo is betrayed by his sailors, who load the cannon with paper instead of metal bullets (p. 177); or the noble lady, Alliette Le Rolland, murders her elder son in behalf of her younger (p. 273); or the brigand, Guyon Quéré, when about to die, gives a list of the crimes he has committed (p. 331); or the just man, Jean Le Gall, is unjustly accused of sacrilege and unfairly hanged, but refuses to die, even after the hangman has thrice sat upon his shoulder (p. 505); but strangest of all, perhaps, is that presented by the ghastly story of "La Mauvaise Servante" (p. 533). In it a wicked serving-woman, who has borne five children into the world, and killed them all without having them baptized, goes forth one night to the spot where they lie buried. At midnight "five horrible devils" spring upon her and tear her to pieces. Then her dead babes rise from their graves and, with loud complaint, seize upon her heart—

Et avec le sang qu'elle répandit
Elle baptisa ses enfants!

M. Luzel has not confined his attention to the folk-songs of Brittany. For some time past he has been collecting its folk-tales, an interesting sample of which he published in 1870, at Quimperlé, under the title of "Contes Bretons, recueillis et traduits par F. M. Luzel." It contains six stories, the Breton text in three instances, accompanying the literal French translation. He has also printed in the *Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires* a series of Reports to the Minister of Public Instruction, which contain a large amount of information respecting the "oral traditions of the Armorican Bretons," as well as translations of a number of popular tales. He promises, at some future time, a larger collection of similar stories, and we look forward to its publication with great interest. The method which M. Luzel adopts, both as regards editing and annotating, is a thoroughly good one, and, as he is working in a rich field, we have no doubt that his harvest will be a large one.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Over the Hills and Far Away. By Mrs. Evans. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Elvira, Lady Casterton. By M. S. Schwartz. Translated from the Swedish, by Annie Wood. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Safely Married. By the Author of "Caste." 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THERE is always a certain interest in any story which introduces one to unfamiliar scenes and manners, and in this respect Mrs. Evans's tale of New Zealand life is not without its charm, though it deals with quiet country districts and civilized people. Nor is the plot without the merit of ingenuity, though the contrivance on which it hinges, the successful personation by a deceased wife's sister of the character of the defunct, whereby she succeeds in avenging the supposed wrongs of that lady upon her husband, who is deceived by the artifice, is rather too violent a stretch

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of probability. Given the closest resemblance between the sisters, and granting that the disgusted husband spoke as little as he could to the bad wife he fancied he met so unexpectedly, it would surely take more than a general knowledge of facts and the possession of some of the apparel of the departed to blind a man's eyes on so important a matter. But granting the possibility, we may admit that the plot is worked out well, and the *dénouement* postponed with a good deal of skill. For the rest, the characters are natural enough, though by no means striking in their individuality; and the style, though occasionally tinged with Scotticism ("quite better" is a sufficient example), fluent and unaffected. The colonial colouring would seem to be accurate.

Madame Schwartz, the author of 'Elvira, Lady Casterton,' is one of the most popular of the present generation of Swedish novel-writers. She appeared before the public when Fredrika Bremer's later works were beginning to alienate her readers by their excessively *doctrinaire* tone, and when the still more popular romances of Madame Flygare-Carlén were beginning to weary by their monotony. The authoress upon whose style she mainly formed her own was the Baroness von Knorring, whose literary successor she may be said to be, though with a great difference. Sofie von Knorring invented the school of salon-romances, which has ever since her time been so popular, and which has had so many feeble followers. Her characters move in high life, their dialogue is stately and splendid, and the world they live in dangerously like that which surrounded "the Lady Flabella." In Madame Schwartz the characters are equally aristocratic, but in contrast to the complaisance of the Baroness, her younger rival blazes into withering satire. It is not the graces, but the vices of the aristocracy that she is occupied with, and all her novels are strenuously didactic. She is the apostle of the middle class in Sweden, and she wants nothing but a sense of humour to make her a dangerous foe to the old nobles. Unfortunately she has not the slightest appreciation of a funny situation or a ridiculous episode. 'Elvira, Lady Casterton' is a story of a child whose mother has been imprisoned for forgery, and who is born in the prison where that mother dies. Deep mystery shrouds the earliest chapters. On a stormy night the infant Elvira is hurried through the streets of Stockholm in the charge of a young woman and an old man. The old man becomes a pawnbroker that he may earn enough to support her, and the young woman remains with her as her nurse. Elvira grows up into girlhood without any remarkable adventures, and then is sent out into the country, to the school of a Madame Brogren, to be brought up. She becomes engaged to Carl, the son of the schoolmistress, but he flirts so determinately with a young lady of noble birth that Elvira throws him off. Then a girl who is intended to be proud and haughty, but who is merely offensive, is brought on the stage, and she intrigues far and wide as an aristocratic demon of the Schwartz order. Elvira is sent abroad. At Wiesbaden she meets two Englishmen, Lord Casterton and Sir Sidney Lambourn. She loves the baronet, but she marries the lord, and hence flow many tears. Lord and Lady Casterton come to

live in Sweden; they hate one another, and they know it, yet they cannot help feeling their hearts beat fast when they see one another. They become bored with Sweden, and appear in London, where the oddest incidents take place. Carl Brogren fights a duel with Sir Sidney, and the baronet is slain. There is a great deal of racing hither and thither, and the wickedness of aristocratic persons is laid bare in very high-flown language. Lord Casterton goes to the Crimean War, Lady Casterton passes through harrowing trials, for the narration of which we commend the reader to the book itself. The confirmed romance-reader will not be surprised to learn that "these two, who began their wedded life with so much sorrow and tribulation, lived to enjoy and appreciate the sweetness of devoted love." 'Elvira, Lady Casterton,' is slightly interesting and eminently harmless, and would be more satisfactory on the stage than in a book. All the "points" are stagey. Miss Wood has done her work commendably, and writes tolerable English. It is surely, however, an error of judgment to say so often "there is more in it than you *think* for"!

The self-congratulation of the old maiden lady who thinks she has delivered herself in the approved way of a troublesome ward is shown in 'Safely Married' to be sometimes premature. The perverse conduct of the heroine in the married state is charitably accounted for on the supposition that she is "not exactly idiotic," but "daft." Either epithet, it seems to us, would have met the case. Mrs. Elfrieda, or Elfie, Braithwait sets herself to thwart and annoy in every possible way the unhappy victim of her charms. The only palliation to be found for her, supposing her to be in any way morally responsible for her actions, is in the sulkiness and want of judgment displayed by her husband. He is possibly right in thinking that argument would be wasted on so absolute a fool, but at any rate he might have removed her from contact with the society he disliked, and been frankly severe instead of captiously suspicious. His *bête noire* is a certain foppish and treacherous cousin, with whom his wife has flirted before marriage, and who delights in displaying the excellent footing on which he still remains with her. Elfie, on her side, is equally ready to compromise herself with a man she detests, in order to arouse the jealousy and wrath of the husband she really adores. Such a couple of fribbles would certainly try the patience of a sensible man; and Alan is neither sensible nor patient. The aunt, who is perpetually involved in the domestic strife, contributes her mite to make things as far worse as possible, by infusing into the miserable Elfie a not absolutely unfounded jealousy of a certain Angela, a charming governess, who is dependent on the charity of Mr. Braithwait. When Elfie has loaded her camel with the proverbial last straw, by accompanying to the hunting field, fatally for him, an unpleasant old *roué* with whom she has been forbidden to associate, and when Braithwait takes the sagacious step of running away from his wife, the affectionate Angela offers to accompany him. But Braithwait, at any rate, is a moral man, and declines this sacrifice. So Angela joins the wife instead, and the three ladies dwell together in much discomfort, till time has healed the breach, and Elfie is safe, with the nonsense all

knocked out of her. As there are only two volumes of this pleasing chapter of domestic history, the reader's patience lasts better than might be expected; but there are few books from which he will rise so completely free from any pleasurable impression.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THIS is an age of reprints, and the books we have on our table this week are, many of them, reprints. We may begin with the most modern one. Messrs. Grant have brought out a new edition of the *Original*, and many persons will recur with interest to Walker's pleasant papers, while others who know them only by report will be glad to make their acquaintance for the first time. It is sad to think that the parochial spirit which Walker attacked so vigorously still survives, and when we read that "In these our days, we travel from London to York, with great rapidity, in perfect personal security, without accident, without even a jolt," we remember with a sigh, that Mr. Walker lived before the times of Sir Edward Watkin. A life of the author by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is prefixed, and Mr. Jerrold has also added a sketch of the life of the elder Walker. This is, perhaps, superfluous.

The latest issue of the Hunterian Club consists of *Martin Markall, Beadle of Bridewell, The Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vaine, and A Terrible Battle between Life and Death*, three of the rarest of the tracts of Samuel Rowlands, and *Sir Thomas Overbury's Vision*, by Richard Niccols, reprinted from the first edition of 1616. The book last named, a scarce and curious work of a poet best known as the editor of one of the later editions of the 'Mirror for Magistrates,' is presented to the Club by Mr. Alexander Young, one of the members. An edition of it appears in the *Harleian Miscellany*. This, however, is modernized in spelling, and destitute of the portraits of Overbury, Mistress Turner, Weston, and Franklin, which in the present copy appear in facsimile. Some lines of Ben Jonson, upon the marriage of Car Earl of Somerset and the Countess of Essex, which was the cause of Overbury's murder, are given from the flyleaf of a folio edition of Jonson's works. These lines have previously been published in Mr. Huth's volume of 'Inedited Poetical Miscellanies,' printed for private circulation. For next year, the Committee promises further works of Rowlands, and a large instalment of the Bannatyne MS. Patrick Hannay's Poetical Works, a presentation volume from a member, will also be included in the issue.

We have also on our table *Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Népal and Tibet*, by B. H. Hodgson (Trübner), — *M. Tullii Ciceronis Epistola Selecta*, edited by A. Watson, A.M. (Macmillan), — *Address delivered before the British Association at Belfast*, by J. Tyndall (Longmans), — *Practical Solid Geometry*, by J. Payne (Murby), — *Elementary Dynamics*, by W. G. Willson, M.A. (Thacker), — *Medical Charity: its Abuses, and How to Remedy Them*, by J. Chapman, M.D. (Trübner), — and *Free Phosphorus in Medicine*, by J. A. Thompson (Lewis).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Communion Service, from the Book of Common Prayer, edited by Rev. J. W. Colenso, new edit. 16mo. 2/6 cl. Cox's (S.) Biblical Expositions, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl. Farningham's (M.) Sunday Afternoons with Jesus, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl. Gardner's (Rev. J. J.) Heroines of Missionary Enterprise, 3 6 cl. Gardner's (Rev. J. J.) Ministering Men, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Gibson's (Rev. H.) Catechism Made Easy, Vol. 2, 12mo. 4 cl. Jones's (C. A.) Tales on the Parables, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Protestant Journalism, by Author of 'My Clerical Friends,' 10/6 cl. Scrivener's (F. H.) Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, 2nd edit. 8vo. 16/ cl. Sunday, Vol. 1874, 4to. 3/ bds.

Law.

Haynes's (F. O.) Outlines of Equity, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 14/ cl. Lumley's (W. G.) Rating Act, 1874, 8vo. 3/6 cl. Six Judgments of Privy Council in Educational Cases, 1850-72, edited by W. G. Brookes, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

Fine Art.

Picture Gallery, containing 38 Photographs, 4to. 18/ cl.

M.A., gave 170 printed works, besides nine MSS. and a clock. In 1635, Daniel Romeney bequeathed 50l. In 1636, Walter Travers, the celebrated opponent of Hooker at the Temple, gave 200 works. There was a laudable ambition, apparently, among all persons of the wealthy class and the learned to make the new Library, something worthy of its name. And this continued for some time; for we find that, in 1643, Elizabeth, Viscountess Campden, bequeathed 200l.; in 1644, Christopher Meredith and his wife Elizabeth gave upwards of 300 works; in 1655, Simeon Ash gave several valuable works, "chiefly old Ritual Books"; in 1658, Anne, relict of Sir Thomas Moulson, some time Lord Mayor of London, gave 100l.; and in 1659, Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, gave a copy of his Polyglott Bible.

But, alas! in 1666 came the lamentable fire of the City of London, when a third part of the Library perished. The books saved from the fire were conveyed to the Charter House. The wonder is that the loss was not greater.

After awhile, by strenuous efforts, the College and Library were rebuilt, and gifts of money and books streaming in to repair the losses. Dr. Samuel Mills, who was President in 1670, gave several books; and in 1679 several books which had been seized in a house of the Jesuits were sent to the Library. In 1682, George Earl of Berkeley gave to the Library a collection of books, 1,676 in number, and some of them highly valuable, which had been made by his uncle, Sir Robert Cooke. There were other benefactors besides; and in this way the Library not only repaired its losses, but added to its treasures up to the year 1710, when it was made a participant in the Act by which certain copies of all books published were to be deposited in various public libraries. Of the various benefactions since made, some of them exceedingly valuable, we have not room to speak, but shall now invite our readers to step with us into the Library itself, and look at some of its treasures.

The Library is a long narrow building, extending for about 120 feet, and approached by a staircase of a very few steps from the ground-floor. Underneath it were formerly situated the almshouses; but in 1845 it was judiciously resolved that the latter should be removed, for fear of the chances of a fire. The Library is now warmed by warm-air pipes, and made as fire-proof as is possible by modern scientific arrangements. Alas, however, what building is absolutely fire-proof? Is even the British Museum itself? We tremble as we write the words.

Before speaking of the rarities, however, let us mention that the Library of Sion College contains altogether between sixty and seventy thousand volumes. The majority of these, as might be expected, are of the class "religion." There are Bibles in various languages, writings of the Fathers, scholastic divinity both of Thomists and Scotists, writings of the Casuists, histories of the Church and controversial theology, a complete set of the old "Acta Sanctorum," and another of the modern reprint. On canon and civil law there are several works. History, both general and special, is well represented, and so is biography. There is a goodly collection of grammars and dictionaries, besides other philological works; and the same is the case in the department of Belles Lettres, including poetry and the drama.

Of the rarities let us mention the following. Among the MSS. is a "York Breviary," very fine, of which a particular description appeared in the *Ecclesiologist* for October, 1855. There is also a beautiful Latin Bible of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century. Among the printed books there are no less than six Caxtons, four of which were among the books presented by Lord Berkeley, viz., the "Pilgrimage of the Soul," "Fayt of Armes," "Tullius," and the "Prouffitable boke for Mennes Soule." There is also a copy of the "Recuell of the History of Troy," and a "Boecius," which was presented to the Library in 1644, by Henry Holland, citizen and bookseller. On the fly-leaf is the following inscription:—"This book is for the antiquie of the

Printing worth 6 sol. et f. denar." An extravagant price truly—six and fourpence for a Caxton! But possibly the old bookseller could not get his money for it, and so he gave it away. Of Wynkyn de Worde we noticed the "Bartholomeus," the "Polychronicon," the "Nova Legenda," 1518, the "Pylgrimage of Perseccyon," the "Orchard of Syon," the "Golden Legend," and the "Remors of Conscience."

Next let us mention a collection of six rare pieces, five of them in verse and one in prose, all published in the year 1594, the gift of Thomas James, likewise citizen and bookseller, grandson of Thomas James, first librarian of the Bodleian. These pieces were originally bound in one volume, but the volume has been taken to pieces, and each article is now separately bound. It is almost a pity that the old tome was not left in its original state, for surely such a collection was never brought together. Perhaps, however, the binding was in a bad state, and the separate volumes are still ranged side by side on the same shelf. We called the pieces *rare*, but let us amend the phrase, and say that they are among the *rarest* in our literature. The list is as follows:—Shakspeare's "Lucrece," Barnfield's "Affectionate Shepheard," Drayton's "Shepheard's Garland," "Lamentation of Troy for the death of Hector" [by J. O.], "An Ouldfacioned Love," by J. T. gent., all in verse; and "Questions of profitable and pleasant concerings" [by O. B.], in prose. Some of these pieces, we believe, are not to be found in the great library of the British Museum. We wonder at how many shillings and pence Mr. James set them down in his catalogue. But to proceed. The following are also among the rarities which we saw and handled:—A second folio Shakspeare, 1632; Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, 1647; John Gower's Works, 1554; Lydgote's "Falls of Princes," 1554; Gascoigne's Works, 1587; "Albion's England," by Warner, 1612; Fletcher's "Purple Island," 1633; Daniel's "Poetical Works," 1623; Lily's "Euphues," 1623; Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," 1566; "Great Britain's Troy," by Heywood, 1609; Fairfax's "Tasso," 1600; Herrick's "Poems," 1649; Davidson's "Poetical Rhapsodie," 1611; Taylor, the Water-Poet, his "Works," 1630; "Purchas his Pilgrimes," 1625-26; early editions of Dryden and Pope; Pope's "Homer," 1717; and "Robinson Crusoe," 1719.

Thus it would appear that the early donors had by no means the intention of making Sion College an exclusively theological library. Rare Biblical, theological, and ritual books, however, abound. Among them let us only mention—a Complutensian Polyglott; Coverdale's Bible, of course wanting the title-page (scarcely any copy has a perfect title-page); one volume of the Bible, *Lat.*, London, Berthelet, 1535, with two autographs of Bishop Latimer, spelt differently, one being *Latimer* and the other *Latiner*; a Romaunish Bible of the Lower Engadine, *Scoul*, 1743; Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1530; "Missale Sarum," 1527; "Manuale Sarum" 1554, and "Processionale," 1555; "Portiforium Sarum, pars Hiemalis," 1541; "Hore Sarum," 1530; and "Primer," *Lat* and *Engl.* 1545.

We have by no means exhausted our list, but here let us draw rein. Enough has been said to indicate the character generally of the books which this Library contains and the nature of its special treasures. For a long time it had the reputation of being the finest library in London, and the privilege which it enjoyed under the Copyright Acts of 8 Anne and 54 George III, contributed many popular works to its shelves. It was entitled, indeed, to a copy of every work published in England; but we presume that the Acts were not strictly enforced, otherwise the Library would be more extensive than it is. Perhaps the managers despised many of the works published as too ephemeral, especially pamphlets, which have since become valuable, but even of these there is a goodly collection. However this may have been, the copyright privilege was commuted in 1836 for an annual money payment of 363l. 15s. 2d., which since that time has been expended by the President and Fellows in the purchase of such books

as it is deemed expedient for the Library to possess. In this way it receives an annual increment of considerable importance, and, from the inquiries we have made, we have reason to believe that the money is judiciously laid out. Besides this settled income, it is gratifying to know that the Library continues to increase annually by means of bequests and donations.

The income not being equal to the expenditure, the Fellows have taxed themselves to a payment of 10s. 6d. a year, and charge a guinea a year to other clergymen in the metropolis for the privilege of having books at their own homes, and for the use of a commodious reading-room in the hall, well warmed and lighted, and supplied with a goodly collection of newspapers and periodicals. Under this regulation Fellows are permitted to have as many as ten volumes at a time away from the Library, which is a great accommodation. There are, of course, certain restrictions as to the nature of the works so permitted to be withdrawn for temporary purposes, but these are only such as any one would approve, and the public character of the Library is shown by the following rule, No. 3:—"Strangers, lay as well as clerical, if recommended by a beneficed clergyman, shall have the privilege of reading in the Library, subject to the approval of the Court."

Since, according to the *dictum* of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, "a library without a catalogue is a Polyphemus without an eye," let us mention that an admirable catalogue of Sion College was drawn up by its Librarian, the Rev. William Reading, and published, in folio, in 1724. It is classified, with an index of authors' names, and a history of the Library down to his time. At present, the catalogue is kept up by having a copy of the Bodleian catalogue interleaved with the press-marks given of the books in Sion College, and modern additions inserted—not altogether a bad method, pending the compilation of a new and complete catalogue.

We conclude by thanking the present Librarian, the Rev. W. H. Milman, for facilities afforded to us in drawing up this account of Sion College Library; also the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, formerly Librarian and now Treasurer, who gave us much valuable information.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER, in his opening address to the Aryan Section of the International Congress of Orientalists, stated that the use of such a congress was twofold. That in the first place it enabled Orientalists to take stock, to compare notes, to see where they are, and to find out where they ought to be going; and, secondly, that it gave Orientalists opportunities from time to time of telling the world where they are, what they have been doing for the world, and what, in return, they expect the world to do for them. In the present instance, these advantages have been fully reaped. For the first time in England, a number of leading Orientalists have met together to recount the results of their researches into the only half-discovered stores of Eastern learning; and the practical suggestions for the further encouragement of Oriental studies which have been made and implied in the various papers and addresses are sufficient to show that the members have quite made up their minds that something is due to them from the world at large.

As the Congress was to sit for only a single week, it was found necessary to restrict the number of meetings to one for each Section. The result was that the Presidents were compelled to take at read some papers of interest. In this way, the members were deprived of hearing disquisitions by Messrs. Geldart, Sayce, De Rosny, and others, and were obliged to content themselves with brief *résumés* of papers by scholars whose utterances could be ill spared. From one man the misfortune of having to cut short his remarks was averted. With fluent rhetoric, M. Oppert succeeded in occupying the attention of the Semitic Section to the exclusion of all other would-be contributors. For more than an hour he discoursed on the

subjects with which his name has been so long associated. His well-known theories as to the Sumirian and Turanian languages, and the possibility of reconciling the chronologies of Chaldea and Egypt were fully disclosed. But though his arguments were able, they failed to convince a part of his audience, of which M. Schrader was the mouthpiece; and in the end the uninited members of the Section were left in doubt whether to found their faith on the fervid arguments of M. Oppert or on the scholarly criticism of his opponent from Jena.

In the Turanian Section Prof. Hunfalvy, from Buda-Pesth, read an important paper on the relationship existing between the Turanian languages. On this subject he spoke with the authority to which his long and valuable labours have entitled him. He declared himself opposed to the very generally accepted theory that each Turanian language being unique, they were incapable of scientific treatment, and argued from a number of examples which he adduced, from the Hungarian, Vogul, Ostiak, and Finnish, that the same genealogical treatment which has been applied to the Aryan and Semitic languages should also be extended to the Turanian. The present condition of the study of this branch of language is unsatisfactory. There is too much truth in the remarks made by Dr. Leitner in the discussion which followed on Prof. Hunfalvy's paper, that we call Turanian all languages about which we know nothing; and it would be well if scholars were to set to work to rid themselves of this reproach by following the lead given them by Prof. Hunfalvy. The interesting sketch given by Mr. Edkins of the state of the Chinese Language at the Time of the Invention of Writing,—the paper itself, being too long to be read *in extenso*, was laid on the table,—was necessarily so brief that his audience were unable to gather any data by which to test his arguments. But it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Edkins, instead of widening his field of labours, is bringing to bear his immense knowledge of Chinese on the study of the ancient condition of the language, and that he now fully recognizes the necessity of our having a deeper knowledge of the early history of Chinese than we at present possess, before we can compare it with either of the recognized families of speech.

names of species.

Prof. Max Müller's opening address to the Aryan Section was of a kind that made it difficult for any one to follow him. Prof. Thibaut, however, read an important paper 'On the Geometry of the Veda,' in which he proved that, contrary to the general belief, the science of geometry was known to the Hindoos before the Greeks arrived in India; and Dr. Haug demonstrated that which Prof. Goldstücker so constantly urged, namely, that more weight should be given to native traditional meanings connected with certain words and rites. To these Prof. Stenzen followed with a paper 'On the Doctrine of Expiation, as found in Hindoo Law Books.'

The paper of the Hamitic Section was one by Brugach Bey, 'On the Exodus of the Children of Israel,' in which he proved, by reference to the geographical indications of Egyptian monuments, contemporary with the Exodus, that, instead of crossing the Red Sea, the Jews started on their journey from Tanis, and moved along the border of the Mediterranean as far as Mount Kasios, from which point they turned southward to Marah, "where the water was bitter." The fate that overtook Pharaoh and his horsemen was the same that has befallen single travellers and whole armies in Lake Sirbonis. This lake is divided from the waters of the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of sand, and though dry, or almost dry, during a great part of the year, it is liable, when the wind is in a certain quarter, to great and sudden inundations from the sea. Such a sudden flood followed immediately after the passage of the Jews, and overwhelmed their enemies.

At the outset of his address to the Archaeological Section, Mr. Grant Duff announced that as the field, which, to quote his words, might legitimately embrace descriptions of the Mosque of

St. Sophia, the Temples of Kiote, the jewelry of Vizianagram, and the Palace of Khiva, was of so vast an extent he should confine his remarks to the archaeology of India. The labours of General Cunningham's Survey formed his principal text, and he dwelt at length on the wonderful archaeological remains at Agra and Delhi. At the conclusion of the address Prof. Eggeling read a paper 'On the Inscriptions of Southern India,' and a paper by Prof. Bhandarkar, of Bombay, 'On the Nassick Inscriptions,' followed. Among other members Mr. Rogers, late Consul at Cairo, addressed the meeting, and, after pointing out how destructive to the ancient monuments of Egypt have been the knives and hammers of tourists, proposed the formation of a Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Remains in Egypt. This motion was carried unanimously, and was referred to the Council of the Congress.

The proceedings of the Ethnological Section were somewhat curtailed in consequence of its being necessary, under the Statutes of the Congress, to hold a meeting at the conclusion of the Section to decide in what country the next Congress should be held. On Prof. Owen leaving the chair, therefore, Dr. Birch, after a few introductory remarks, announced that the Council had determined to propose Russia for the next Session.

NOTES FROM FLORENCE.

I COULD fill a volume with an account of the numberless publications which the celebration of the centenary of the death of Petrarch at Padua, Arquà, and Avignon has called forth—essays on the poet's life, lectures, verses, &c.; but the *file* is over, and public attention is already turned to the centenary festivals that are to come, those in honour of Ariosto, Michelangelo, and Boccaccio. I cannot, however, refrain from congratulating my country on the interest she takes in the great memories of her past, for those who reject the glories of the past under the pretext that each generation should look forwards only, and not backwards, lack the capacity for enthusiasm, a quality essential to the achievement of great deeds. I am all the more pleased with the Italian *fêtes* because the Government has scarcely taken any part at all in the matter, under the pretext that the country ought to accustom itself to live without tutelage, a theory, however, that it only puts forward when convenient, and when it wishes to avoid spending some thousands of francs. I, in common with many other Italians, would like Italy to habituate herself to *self government*; but, at present, that is a word more often pronounced among us than understood, a *mot d'ordre*, but not yet a part of any serious programme of national life. The bureaucracy absorbs our best resources, and, though it pretends to arrange everything, it has no brains, and it is useless to expect it to take the initiative in anything noble, although it often stops others from doing so. It should administer the national revenues, and it squanders them in maintaining itself; and when it ought to do something for the people, it makes want of money an excuse for inaction. It was hoped that at Rome it might catch some new inspiration, but our bureaucracy is a body that lives essentially for itself, and it gives to the country, if it gives at all, only a tenth of what it costs. If, in spite of this, Italy patiently endures, works, and hopes, we ought to feel thankful to our natural good qualities, and allow that there is still some sap in Italian life. But it is not astonishing that we desire a Government in harmony with the national life.

At Turin, the Congress of our Alpine Club has just met, and M. Sella, who is a bold climber, and was the first to ascend Monviso, delivered a remarkable speech. It is pleasant to observe that, if Italians still travel little beyond the limits of their country, they are at all events beginning to know their mountains well. To know them well is an essential condition to defending them well, and henceforth, I am sure, if a foreign army were to attempt to descend into Italy from the Piedmont-

these Alps, it would have a difficult task before it. On the occasion of the Congress, several, both interesting and useful, publications appeared at Turin. I may mention three of them, 'Il Panorama delle Alpi e i Contorni di Torino,' by A. Covino; 'Al Monviso per Val di Po e Val di Varaita, Reminiscenze Alpine,' by Cesare Isaia; and 'Le Valli di Lanzo,' by Colonel the Marquis L. Clavarino.

The publication at Milan of a book as important from its contents as it is unpretentious in appearance, has been a cause of congratulation to Italians. There is at Milan an upper school for girls, managed by the Municipality. The teacher of Italian in this school is M. Giovanni Rizzi. His method of instruction has proved so good that, out of the *Temi di composizione* given in by the pupils, in the course of three years, a volume was made up, which gained a gold medal at the Vienna Exhibition. The volume is now on sale. It contains essays by some thirty Lombard girls, from twelve to eighteen years of age, each of which has a character and style of its own. It is evident that the young ladies have been taught not only to write, but also to think and observe. When one finds thirty young girls in a school able to write with such grace, vivacity and ease, one may entertain good hopes of the future of the education of our women. It is impossible to resist the charm of this volume, and much of the merit is due to the ability of the master. Could it be translated and introduced into your schools, I do not think that our young girls need fear the criticism of their learned English sisters.

This book, published at Milan, seems to me a good sign, although a local one, of the renaissance of intellectual life in Italy. But, if I were to seek out all the favourable symptoms, I should find a good many. For instance, Prof. Gaetano Trezza has just brought out a work, called 'La Critica Moderna.' M. Trezza was born at Verona, some forty years ago. Having taken orders, he, in a lucky moment, devoted himself to preaching, and his extraordinary eloquence electrified his hearers; but, while he was scattering through his sermons the flowers of his rhetoric, he was also studying and thinking. Bit by bit he reached conclusions at variance with the language he was obliged to use in church, and, by an energetic exertion of the will, he sacrificed his worldly prospects, threw off his gown, and gave himself to literature. He became a remarkable critic. He began by teaching Latin and Greek in the Lycées of Cremona and Modena; but, invited by Prof. Villari, the President of the literary section of the Istituto di Studii Superiori, at Florence (to whom this last volume is dedicated), he took the chair of Latin there. His public lectures on Virgil, Catullus, the Latin Drama, &c., made a great sensation at Florence. M. Trezza is familiar with the writings of modern critics, and, in his last work, he has taken in the whole domain of science, and shown how, in the present current of thought, all the sciences are linked together. M. Trezza writes vigorously and rhetorically; indeed, his language is sometimes forced, and his energy runs the risk of becoming grotesque; but, among a crowd of colourless, vapid writers, one whose ideas are lofty, and whose mode of expressing himself is original, deserves notice.

original, deserves notice.

Besides our living authors, we Italians, from time to time, pay attention to those that are dead. We have just resuscitated Petrarch, and we are quite surprised to find how like us moderns he is. Another poet, whose posthumous verses we are reading with interest, is a countryman of M. Trezza, Cesare Betteloni, who destroyed himself in 1858, not being able to support his pains of head and heart. His only son, Vittorio, was then a minor. Since he has grown up, he has himself appeared as a poet, and now he presents us with a collection of the verses his father wrote before his death, and in which he says that suicide is unavoidable on his part. In more than a hundred sonnets he perpetually returns to this, varying the expression, but ever harping on the same

idea. The volume is enthralling reading, and his tragic end shows that there was no affectation in the sorrows of Betteloni.

Since I have begun to speak of the dead, I shall conclude with the mention of two eminent men whom we have lately lost: M. Pasquale Tola, of the island of Sardinia, the historian and lawyer, who published the 'Codex Diplomaticus' of Sardinia, and the 'Dizionario degli Uomini Illustri della Sardegna,' to whom the town of Sassari is going to erect a monument; and M. Francesco Bonaini, editor of the *Statuti Pisani*, and Director-General of the Tuscan Archives. M. Bonaini rendered immense services to students of Italian history. He had been suffering for some years from an affection of the brain, and expired at a villa he possessed near Pistoia.

A. DE GUBERNATIS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE OF HIGHER STUDIES.

The opening of the new College at Kensington is the most important step hitherto made by the Roman Catholic body in the direction of Higher Education. It has been set on foot by the united action of their bishops, and is intended, as far as possible, to supply the place of a separate University of their own. The want of some such institution has been long felt by many of the Roman Catholic gentry, who, not liking to send their sons to Oxford and Cambridge, naturally desire to have some college to which their children can resort when they have passed their school-boy days, but are not yet ripe for embarking on practical life in the world.

Roman Catholics have now a large and well-organized body of schools for boys. Stonyhurst, Oscott, Ushaw, Edgbaston, and Beaumont, are all sufficiently well known. Of these one or two have continued the education of a certain number of their boys after they have passed through the school, providing for them a separate class, a different staff of teachers, and a discipline more suited to opening manhood. But however happy school-boys may have been, a boy of eighteen wants a new atmosphere and a new scene; he wants some stepping-stone between the comparative seclusion of a public school and the busy world outside, with its complete liberty and manifold temptations. Such a stepping-stone between the College at Kensington is meant to provide. The Roman Catholics display their wisdom in not giving to their new College the name of a University. It is satisfied with small beginnings, hoping for gradual development, and not attempting to start into full-grown existence at once. At the same time, every care has been taken to secure its efficiency. College as it is, it opens with a nucleus of Professors who would do honour to a University. It is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Paley and Mr. Mivart; in Mr. Barff it has an able and experienced Professor of Chemistry. The Rector, Monsignor Capel, is a man whose abilities have already won him a position, while the Archbishop of Westminster contributes his practical wisdom and long experience of Oxford and London life to the general arrangement of the studies of discipline.

The site of the College is the old Abingdon House, which is being adapted for the purpose. A large lecture-room, capable of holding 250 students, has been formed by throwing several rooms into one; two smaller lecture-rooms will contain some fifty students each. Above the large lecture-room is a suite of rooms which will provide the students with the conveniences of the Oxford and Cambridge "Union." A temporary chapel has been erected; and a chemical laboratory and a scientific museum for Mr. Mivart are in course of construction.

The students will be divided into resident, who will for the present live in the houses of some of the teaching body, and non-resident, who will live at home, and simply attend the lectures of the College. The arrangements are all made with a view to economy. The expenses, everything in-

cluded, are to be, for residents, 150*l.*, for non-residents, 50*l.* a year.

The staff of Professors is to begin with ten chairs in all, viz., Religious Knowledge, Philosophy, Languages and Literature, History and Geography, Philosophy of History, Law, Political Economy, Mathematics, Science, and Fine Arts. This staff is to be increased as time goes on and the resources of the College are developed. Under the single head of Languages and Literature it is intended hereafter to have separate chairs of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and German. This, however, will not be for some time to come.

In the interests of culture and education, the new College has, if I may judge from its programme and its Professors, at least some claim on the friendly sympathy of Protestants. To blame a Catholic for not sending his son to Oxford or Cambridge is to blame him for loyalty to an authority which he is bound, as a Catholic, to recognize. At all events, a course of studies under such men as Paley and Mivart will tend to do something to further the development of scholarship and science among young Roman Catholics. We shall see, as time goes on, whether the Kensington students are able to hold their own in the different competitive and university examinations. They certainly start under favourable conditions and with fair hopes of success.

C.

Literary Gossip.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. Black, the author of 'A Princess of Thule,' will shortly publish a number of short tales, under the title of 'The Maid of Killeena, and Other Stories.' The chief story, giving the title, is Hebridean, and deals with the life of the fisher-people.

MESSES. CHATTO & WINDUS have in preparation William Blake's Works, reproduced in fac-simile from the extremely rare and, in some cases, unique originals, drawn, printed and coloured by Blake's own hand. The fac-similes comprise 'Songs of Innocence and Experience,' 1789-94; 'Book of Thel,' 1789; 'America: a Prophecy,' 1793; 'Vision of the Daughters of Albion,' 1793; 'Europe: a Prophecy,' 1794; 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' 1800; 'Jerusalem, the Emanation of the Giant Albion'; 'Milton: a Poem,' 1804; 'First Book of Urizen,' 1794; 'The Song of Los,' 1795.

THE same firm further promise Charles Lamb's Complete Works in Prose and Verse, including the two series of 'Elia,' with the cancelled passages restored as first published in the *London Magazine*; together with 'Satan in Search of a Wife,' and other poems and humorous pieces, now first collected; edited, with notes, by Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd.

MESRS. RIVINGTON have in the press a biography of the late Bishop of Capetown, by his son, the Rev. C. Gray. The same firm also announce the following theological works:—New translations of A'Kempis's 'Imitation of Christ'; 'The Spiritual Combat,' by Scipoli; S. Francis de Sales's 'The Devout Life' (these form part of the "Library of Spiritual Works for English Catholics"); 'The Catholic Sacrifice,' sermons by the Rev. Berdmore Compton; 'The Life of Worship,' a course of lectures by the Rev. George Body; 'Out of the Body: a Scriptural Inquiry,' by the Rev. J. S. Pollock; 'The New Mitre Hymnal, adapted to the Services of the Church of England, with accompanying Tunes,' various sizes; 'Church Memorials and Characteristics; being a Church History of the First Six Cen-

turies,' by the late William Roberts, edited by his son, the Rev. Arthur Roberts, M.A.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT have in preparation a new work, entitled 'Wild Life in Florida,' from the pen of Capt. Townshend, of the 2nd Life Guards, the author of 'Ten Thousand Miles of Travel,' &c. in one volume.

A NOVEL, called 'Hope Meredith,' by the author of 'St. Olave's,' and a Russian tale, called 'Darkness and Dawn,' by Miss Annie Grant, which is dedicated by permission to the Duchess of Edinburgh, will be issued in October, by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. While naming these new novels, we may mention a story by Mr. Charles Gibbon, called 'In Honour Bound,' which will be issued in a week or two.

The monthly issue of parliamentary papers during August comprises 50 Reports and Papers, 4 Bills, and 26 Papers by Command. Under the first of these categories may be mentioned a list of the places to which telegraphic weather intelligence was sent in 1873; a matter of signal importance (using the adjective in its ordinary, not in its technical sense), as indicating the progress made in the prediction of storms. Among the Bills is one headed Open Spaces (Metropolis). Among Papers by Command, together with the annual railway "butcher's bill," headed "Railway Accidents: Returns for the year 1873"; and the Twentieth Report of the Postmaster General; attention may be directed to the first number of a series of Statistical Abstracts relating to foreign countries, and to Reports on trade routes and fairs on the northern frontiers of India.

MR. P. B. MARSTON's new volume of poems will be entitled 'All in All.' It will be published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who also announce 'Boudoir Ballads: Vers de Société,' by Mr. J. Ashby Sterry; and 'Final Reliques of Father Prout,' collected and edited by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, from MSS. supplied by the family of the Rev. Francis Mahoney.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Charles Swain, the Manchester poet, which occurred at his residence, Prestwich Park, near Manchester, on Tuesday last. He was seventy-two years of age. For some years Mr. Swain has been in indifferent health. He will probably be remembered chiefly for 'The Mind, and other Poems,' published in 1831, subsequently to which he published several volumes of poems which attracted considerable attention when they were brought out.

MR. GARDNER, of Paisley, will issue next week his reprint of Hogg's Jacobite Relics. It will be a verbatim reprint of the original editions of both series, words and music, slightly smaller in size than the original, to range with Mr. Gardner's series of reprints. It will have as a frontispiece an engraving, by Mr. S. Freeman, from the portrait by Le Tocque of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

MESRS. BELL & SON have in the press a volume on British Popular Customs, or ancient usages extant in various parts of the British Isles, compiled by the Rev. T. F. Thistleton Dyer. It will be somewhat similar in character to Brand's 'Popular Antiquities.'

DR. F. HUEFFER is engaged on a translation of Schopenhauer's well-known book, 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung.'

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN have in preparation, and will shortly publish, in serial form, an Illustrated History of the United States.

A WORK of considerable interest is likely to be issued before long by the Estonian Literary Society of Dorpat. It will contain a valuable collection of Estonian Popular Songs, Tales, Riddles, &c., due to the industry of a collector, Victor Julius Stein, who devoted several years of his life to the task of gathering together the scattered relics of Estonian mythology and folk-lore, and at last fell a victim to his generous enthusiasm. Born in 1841, at Werro in Livonia, he spent some part of his early life in the counting-house of his father, a wealthy flax-merchant, and afterwards set up in business on his own account. But by the year 1869 various circumstances had concurred in inducing him to abandon commerce, and to devote himself to a pursuit which ultimately became a passion, the quest after Estonian folk-lore. In its behalf he was constantly travelling about his native country, undergoing great fatigue and submitting to many hardships in order to add to his store of Estonian tales and songs. At last one of his excursions proved fatal to him. An attack of small-pox, which was then raging at Izborsk, in the Government of Pleskau or Pskof, laid him on a sick-bed at Schloss Neuhausen, from which he never rose, and in July, 1873, he died. He had privately printed a volume of poems at Riga, in 1869, and had edited an Estonian drama called 'Kiwi-linad,' but his fitting literary memorial will be the forthcoming work on Estonian folk-lore, to the collection of the materials of which the last years of his life were devoted.

MESSRS. WHITTINGHAM & WILKINS write to us:—

"In the last number of your journal, in your review of the 'Fac-similes of Ancient Charters in the British Museum,' you notice the old-fashioned type used by us in the letter-press in terms of approval, and as many of the contractions are supplied from the founts of more modern shape, you make the suggestion that we should get a fount cut in accordance with our antique type. We have ourselves felt the want of a new fount of contractions, and have had one in hand for some time, which will be uniform with the old type, and which we hope to have ready soon."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"A Lisbon journal, the *Democracia*, has commenced to publish, in the form of a *feuilleton*, Mr. Wilkie Collins's 'Basil.' In the Lisbon press *feuilletons* are the usual methods of filling up the journal, for items of home and foreign news are frequently scanty, and the Portuguese public are not much given to advertising. As regards romances, the run is almost invariably upon Terrail, Dumas, Féval, and kindred writers, the liking being for what the Portuguese call romances 'de capa e espada.' It would be a good change, and mark the advent of a healthier literary taste, if the translators take for a time to English romances, although many of them, like 'Basil,' are sensational enough in all conscience."

THE family of Dall' Ongaro have entrusted Prof. De Gubernatis with the task of preparing a biography of the poet, to which will be added some account of his writings, and a selection from his correspondence. An immense mass of letters have been placed in the hands of Prof. De Gubernatis, and he will be obliged if any persons in England who possess letters of Dall' Ongaro, which seem suited

for publication, will favour him with copies. Besides letters of Dall' Ongaro, the volume will contain more than two hundred letters of eminent men, hitherto unpublished,—among them, twenty out of some sixty addressed by Mazzini to the poet.

THE first volume of the 'History of Co-operation in England,' by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, is now ready for the press. It will be dedicated to Mr. Wendell Phillips, of America. The first volume includes the Pioneer Period, from 1812 to 1844, and also comprises the History of the Literature and Advocates of Co-operation. The second volume, which will follow later, will comprise the Constructive Period of Co-operation. We may mention that the United Congress Board, the official representatives of the organized co-operative societies of England, including several hundred associations of working men, have sent an invitation, through their general secretary, Mr. Vansittart Neale, to Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, United States, to visit England, and be their guest at their Seventh General Congress, to be held in London, 1875.

'TEN YEARS OF GENTLEMAN FARMING,' by Mr. William Lawson, Mr. C. D. Hunter, and others, will be shortly ready. The introductory chapter, on the Difficulties of the Public Service, is by Mr. Holyoake.

SCIENCE

The Physiology of the Circulation. By J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

MANY persons whose training in physical science is anything but considerable, when they take up physiological problems, are wont to speculate on them to an extent which would only be justified by a much more thorough acquaintance with first principles. For such people there is more than a single *pons asinorum* in the science of physiology, and the cause of the second sound of the heart is perhaps as dangerous a one as any. Over this, in a work which has recently reached a second edition, Dr. G. Paton has stumbled in a most painful manner; and his doing so directed our attention to the same point in the book before us, in which Dr. Pettigrew also has tripped, but not so seriously. Both these authors, from not keeping pace with modern investigation, feel justified in thinking that this second sound of the heart is caused by the contraction of the auricles, altogether overlooking the conclusive experiments of Chauveau and Marey (recorded by the graphic method, and, therefore, not dependent on merely dogmatic statement), which prove that the auricles do not contract until immediately before the heart's contraction, that is, until the end of diastole of the ventricles; whereas the second heart sound is the phenomenon which itself ushers in the diastole. In his own words, Dr. Pettigrew attributes the sound under consideration, "partly to the closure and sussurrus of the auricles, but mainly to the rush of blood into the ventricular cavities, and against the auriculo-ventricular valves, chordæ tendines, columnæ, carneæ and musculi papillæ"; to which he adds the closure of the aortic valves, and one or two other slight causes. In connexion with this

subject our author indulges in another rather surprising and novel remark. He declares that the sounds of the heart have been "divided for convenience" (the Italics are ours) "into two, a first and a second sound." It is, however, difficult to imagine that any other conceivable way of describing them could well have been adopted, as the information will be quite new to most that "they run into each other by insensible gradations, sometimes slowly, sometimes suddenly."

What will strike most readers of the work before us is, that whenever, in the case of an explanation of his own, Dr. Pettigrew wants to adapt his facts to its requirements, he has a way of making generalizations, which would be all very well if supported by fact, but which, as they stand, are sometimes ludicrously inaccurate. For instance, we are dogmatically told, that "if, even with our imperfect knowledge of mechanics, we were asked to transmit fluid from one point to another, we would never dream of employing an elastic tube. Still less would we think of distending the elastic tube with the power which should transmit the fluid, delegating the transmission at second hand to the recoil of the elastic apparatus. This, I repeat, with our imperfect knowledge of mechanics, we would not do." Dr. Pettigrew, in this reiterated assertion, is unfortunately quite wrong, and he evidently does not know the construction of the ordinary fire-engine, which, having to transmit fluid from one point, the water main pipe, to another, the burning building, has what is termed an "air-spring" interposed between the pumps and the commencement of the exit-tube, which, by means of the recoil of the elastic apparatus, equalizes the intermittent flow from the cylinders, exactly in the same way that the distension of the elastic arteries equalizes the blood-current in the capillary system.

One more instance of this method of reasoning will suffice, which it is fortunate Lamarck is not alive to hear. "If there is any truth in the theory that living structures accommodate themselves to the conditions in which they are placed, it is reasonable to conclude that the vessels of animals being opened, and allowed to close at brief intervals, through innumerable lives (some of them very protracted)—which, by the way, is not at all to the point, because none can suppose that a character's persisting beyond the procreative period can have any influence upon its transmittability,—come ultimately to open and close of themselves, and to act either independently or in conjunction with the heart." The extension of this argument might lead to curious results, for the human legs, from being moved forwards and backwards in walking through many lives (some of them very protracted), ought, by this time, to have commenced progression on their own account, or in conjunction with the body; in this respect they have not, however, shown symptoms of justifying theoretical expectations.

But the chief feature of the work before us is the new and original theory in explanation of the phenomena attending muscular action. As all know, it is generally supposed that muscle performs its special function when it shortens its fibres or contracts, and that when it is not contracted it is in a state of rest. Dr. Radcliffe has recently attempted to revive the notion that relaxation is the state of

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muscular activity, whilst contraction is the state of rest, which involves the untenable supposition that during sleep the muscles are all in a state of vigorous action. Dr. Pettigrew goes still further, and imagines that muscular fibre has the power of actively lengthening as well as shortening, because, as he remarks, "it seems irrational to invest a muscle with the power of contracting or closing, and to divest it of the power of elongating and expanding"; which convincing argument, if applied to the drops of rain, would lead us to infer that it is irrational to invest them with the power of descending, and to divest them of the power of rising also. It is almost difficult to believe that the author is serious in putting forward his theory, so unsupported is it by sound fact, and so irreconcilable is it with all present knowledge. Active contraction and active dilatation necessitate a double nervous supply to each muscular fibre, one nerve for each function. There is not the least evidence that such exists; and, what is more, there is no known means by which, if all the extensors of a limb are divided, active extension can be produced, naturally or artificially, through the instrumentality of the flexors. The only shadow of an argument in favour of this absurd theory, and that is only an apparent one, is that the heart is known to dilate during diastole with sufficient power to open the hand grasping it. Another full explanation of this phenomenon was given at least twenty years ago by a German physiologist, Dr. Brücke, who published his observations some time before Dr. Hoggan wrote on the subject, though Dr. Pettigrew ascribes the suggestion to the latter author. We are told that "the movements of the hollow muscles with sphincters also support the view that muscles have the power of elongating as well as shortening; in other words, have a centrifugal and a centripetal action," because the sphincters being more powerful structures than the viscera they lead from, "it follows that no effort on the part of the bodies of the viscera, acting upon their fluid contents, could force a passage." However, it seems quite sufficient to assume that the sphincters cease acting when the viscera require emptying, without the introduction of an extra dilating power at the same time.

Many of the accounts of the structure of the several parts of the heart are much superior to the theoretical portions of the work, such a point as the arrangement of the fibres in the semilunar and auriculo-ventricular valves being very completely described. A large number of illustrations accompany the text; they include some excellent drawings of the sub-pericardial lymphatics, which are so frequently found injected in the recently removed hearts of many ruminant animals: here they are, however, described as nerves.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

An attempt is about to be made to compile a geological map of the whole of Australia, including Tasmania. As many of the Australian colonies possess more or less detailed maps of special localities, it has been suggested by Mr. Brough Smyth that these materials might be worked up into a general map, showing as far as possible the geological structure of the entire country. The work has received the support of the Governments of most of the colonies, and is in a fair way towards completion. Mr. Brough Smyth has

already produced one section of this map, which was noticed by us at the time of its appearance.

In pursuance of his studies of the secondary rocks of Scotland, Mr. J. W. Judd has published, in the last number of the *Journal of the Geological Society*, a valuable memoir, in which he describes the ancient volcanoes of the Highlands, and traces the relations of their products to the associated mesozoic strata. The paper is illustrated by a chromo-lithographed sketch-map, showing the structure of the old volcano of Mull, and exhibiting in strongly-contrasted colours the distribution of the two great groups of eruptive rocks, the acid or felspathic, and the basic or augitic. Since this memoir was written the author has had an opportunity of visiting many of the volcanoes in the Mediterranean area, and comparing them with the evidences of former volcanic activity exhibited in Scotland.

A capital sketch of the geology of Suffolk has been written by Mr. J. E. Taylor, of Ipswich, for White's County History. Some of the geological formations exposed in this county are not to be found elsewhere in the British Isles, and they have, consequently, received considerable attention from scientific geologists. At the same time, the Suffolk "crags" are of great importance commercially, since they yield large quantities of phosphatic nodules, which, under the name of "coprolites," are extensively worked for the preparation of artificial manures. In the present essay Mr. Taylor describes with great clearness and accuracy the several geological formations exposed within the limits of the county, namely, the chalk, the Woolwich and Reading beds, the London clay, the series of crags, and the glacial deposits.

It is proposed to publish an annual *Geological Record*, similar to the *Zoological Record*, which shall contain notices of all papers, both British and foreign, bearing upon geological subjects. The first volume is to include the literature of the current year, and will be edited by Mr. W. Whitaker, assisted by a large staff of contributors representing the several departments of geological science.

Dr. Rudolf Hörnes has presented to the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna a description of the geological structure of the Island of Samothrace. This paper has been published in the Academy's *Dentsschriften*, and is illustrated by a coloured geological map of the island.

An important memoir by Dr. Stache, on the geology of the paleozoic districts of the Eastern Alps, has recently issued from Vienna. The pre-triassic rocks of this district are described in much detail, and their distribution laid down upon a sketch-map and illustrated by several horizontal sections. The present memoir forms one of a series of geological studies of the Alps by Dr. Stache, now in course of publication by the Imperial Institute.

Science Gossip.

PROF. BENTLEY, of King's College, and Mr. Trimen, of the British Museum, are preparing an illustrated work on Medicinal Plants, which will include full botanical descriptions and an account of the properties and uses of the principal plants employed in medicine, especial attention being paid to those which are officinal in the British and United States Pharmacopæias. The plants which supply food and substances required by the sick and convalescent will be also included. The publishers are Messrs. Churchill.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the safe arrival of Capt. Tupman and his co-advisor, Prof. Forbes, at Valparaiso. They are now on their way to Honolulu, for the observation of the great event in December. The party destined (as is hoped) to observe the Transit of Venus in Egypt will take its departure from England next week, under the headship of Capt. Browne.

DR. J. R. REYNOLDS is republishing, through Messrs. Churchill, the "Address" delivered by him before the British Medical Association at Norwich.

AMONG the announcements of the same firm we find, 'The Student's Guide to Human Osteology,' by Mr. W. W. Wagstaffe, of St. Thomas's Hospital,—a translation, revised by the author, of Prof. Frey's 'Manual of the Histology and Histo-Chemistry of Man,' by Mr. A. E. J. Barker,—'Outlines of Animal Physiology,' by Mr. W. H. Alchin,—'The Principles and Practice of Medicine,' by Dr. C. Hilton Fagge, of Guy's Hospital,—'Practical Chemistry and Qualitative Inorganic Analysis,' an elementary treatise, specially adapted for use in the laboratories of schools and colleges, by Mr. F. Clowes,—'A Manual of Dental Anatomy and Physiology,' by Mr. C. S. Tomes,—'A Handy-Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology,' by Dr. W. Bathurst Woodman and Prof. C. Meymott Tidy,—'A Report on the Issue of a Spirit Ration during the March to Coomassie,' by Dr. E. A. Parkes, reprinted from the *Lancet*,—'The Face, Mouth, and Throat, the Surgical Treatment of their Diseases, Injuries, and Deformities,' by Mr. F. Mason, of St. Thomas's Hospital,—'The Student's Guide to the Diseases of the Eye,' by Mr. H. Power,—'The Student's Guide to the Practice of Midwifery,' by Dr. Lloyd Roberts,—'Clinical Studies of Disease in Children,' by Dr. Eustace Smith,—'Experimental Investigation of the Action of Medicines,' by Dr. Lauder Brunton,—'A Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose,' by Dr. Morell-Mackenzie,—'On the Psoriasis, or Leprosy,' by Mr. G. Gaskin,—'The Student's Guide to Practical Histology, Histo-Chemistry, and Embryology,' by Mr. H. A. Reeves,—and 'Air, Water, and Sewage,' by Messrs. F. Sutton and W. Thorp.

MR. E. B. TYLOR is engaged upon a manual of anthropology, which will be copiously illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of actual persons belonging to each division of mankind. It is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan, uniform with Prof. Huxley's 'Physiology' and Prof. Roscoe's 'Chemistry,' and entitled 'Elementary Lessons in Anthropology.'

THE will of M. Ponti, of Milan, published in Tuesday's *Gazette*, will give a nice opportunity for squabbling. A good many Societies may claim to be the "Academy of Science" of London. Who knows but that the London Anthropological Society may make out a case for itself!

THE death is announced, in his seventy-sixth year, of M. Elie de Beaumont, the successor of Arago in the secretaryship of the Académie des Sciences. This celebrated metallurgist and geologist is, perhaps, best known by his long-continued labours in connexion with the geological map of France. Besides publishing several independent works, he was a large contributor to the *Annales des Mines* and the *Proceedings of the French Geological Society*.

IN spite of all that has been written about the chemical composition of ultramarine, it can hardly be said that its constitution is yet fully understood. The Society of German Ultramarine Manufacturers has, consequently, offered a prize of one thousand Imperial marks for the best scientific and experimental work upon the chemical constitution of this substance, and the exact form of combination in which the sulphur exists.

THE Great Salt Lake is now thought to be some twelve or fourteen feet higher than it was in 1847. In 1852 a perceptible permanent rise was evident; but from 1856 to 1861 a gradual subsidence of the waters took place. In 1862 the lake began to extend its area, and continued to rise until 1868, since which time the oscillations have been about equal. The examination of these changes, in the level of the waters of the Salt Lake, has been thought to be so important, that on the 21st of July a pillar was placed at Black Rock to indicate the rise and fall of the water. This has been done under the direction of Dr. J. R. Park, of Deseret University. The *Utah Mining Gazette* remarks, "It is no mere conjecture that the lowland farmers along the shores of the Great Salt Lake may some day find themselves in the predicament of the demure Hollander—compelled to resist, by earth-

works, the encroachment of salt water, or submit to the retiring process of inundation."

M. VOLPICELLI, physician in the Hospital of the Saint-Esprit, at Rome, has been making some curious experiments on patients who were powerfully affected when powerful magnets were brought near them. They were placed by him under, apparently, precisely the required conditions, but all magnetic influences were excluded from the experiments. The patients became disturbed to the same degree as when the magnets were used. In his communication of these results of Dr. Volpicelli to the Académie des Sciences, M. Chevreul says, "C'est un nouvel exemple de l'imagination sur la production d'effets d'ordre matériel."

The *American Journal of Science and Arts* for September opens with a paper by Mr. Simon Newcomb, 'On the Possible Variability of the Earth's Axial Rotation, as Investigated by Mr. Glaserapp.' Mr. Glaserapp, of the Pulkowa Observatory, has been engaged in an extended investigation of recent observations of the satellites of Jupiter, with especial reference to the hypothesis of the variability of the sidereal day. Mr. Newcomb translates from the Russian language a portion of Mr. Glaserapp's paper, and discusses his conclusions.

AMONG the original papers in the last number of Poggendorff's *Annalen* is an important memoir by Dr. H. Brongersma, of Leyden, in which he seeks to determine the part which the insulating medium plays in the phenomena of electrical induction. In Faraday's theory of induction it was supposed that an electrified body acts upon a neighbouring conductor by the polarization of the dielectric medium; but in fact the electricity is propagated from molecule to molecule throughout this intervening substance. It has, however, been maintained by high authorities that this theory is disapproved by the investigations of Prof. Reiss. The object of Dr. Brongersma's paper is to describe a series of experimental researches, the results of which appear to support Faraday's views.

A NOTE on the behaviour of certain fluorescent bodies in castor-oil has been contributed by Mr. C. Horner to the current number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. He finds that certain colouring matters derived from woods, which do not exhibit fluorescence when dissolved in either water or alcohol, become highly fluorescent on treatment with castor-oil. For example, camwood exhibits in this way a strong apple-green fluorescence, although entirely destitute of fluorescent properties in aqueous or alcoholic media. Other substances which fluoresce to some extent in alcohol become more intensely fluorescent in castor-oil. Thus, turmeric in castor-oil gives an emerald-green fluorescent light, at least three times as vivid as that obtained in other fluids. The solvent properties of castor-oil promise, therefore, to become of much value in the study of the phenomena of fluorescence.

A MEMOIR on the spectrum analysis of chlorophyll, or the green colouring matter of plants, is published by M. Chantard, of Nancy, in the September number of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. Tinctures of chlorophyll exhibit a more or less complex system of absorption-bands, among which one in the red is peculiarly characteristic. Some excellent chromo-lithographs, exhibiting many of the spectra, accompany the paper. The spectroscope is competent to distinguish the various states under which chlorophyll exists in leaves in different stages of growth and decay. In conducting these investigations, M. Chantard has followed the path originally opened up by Mr. H. C. Sorby.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM' with 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN ROME.

SINCE that great change in the social and political life of Rome, which threatens to overthrow so much and promises to renovate so much more, little has been produced in that city in any walk of literature presenting an adequate expression of predominant interests, or reflecting the character, the aims, and consequences of the great revolution so quietly accomplished. Setting aside the journalism, which has not been less redundant than might have been expected in the new capital of Italy, and the legion of things in pamphlet form attacking or defending the old or the new, one can hardly find among all the publications produced there since September, 1870, any work, archaeological writings excepted, that deserves, or has the slightest chance of enjoying, long rescue from oblivion. It may be doubted whether this city will ever become a chief centre of mental energies; or, I should rather say, whether native Romans will ever take the highest rank among Italians in the field of intellectual activity. That they have never done so yet is not indeed surprising when one considers the disadvantages they have laboured under, the temper of their Theocratic Government (I allude, of course, to the Rome of comparatively modern time) and the absurd restrictions of Pontifical censorship. The only sphere, besides the theological, in which the Roman press has ever contributed largely to literature of sterling value, has been, and naturally enough, the archaeological; and subsequently, as well as previously, to the great events lately witnessed, that last has been still the walk to which all that is most noticeable in local produce is confined. In the ranks of the periodicals, weekly or monthly, which treat of antiquarian or artistic subjects, some new competitors have appeared, and others, long existing, have continued on their way, unaffected by outward circumstances. Among novelties we have to welcome a monthly illustrated magazine, *Roma Artistica*, edited by native artists, and which began its career early in 1871, supplying biographies and portraits of distinguished painters and sculptors, with about six lithograph plates in each impression. Two organs of the German Archaeological Institute, the *Bullettino* and *Annali*, both in the Italian language, are kept up as usual; so also the highly interesting *Bullettino* of Christian archeology, entirely from the pen of the Chevalier de Rossi. On the other hand, we fail to receive any more instalments of the *Atti* of the "Pontifical Roman Archeological Academy," which has for many years held its sessions during the winter in the University, and which traces its origin to the *Accademia* founded in his own house by Pomponio Leto towards the end of the fifteenth century; which was suppressed, or rather dispersed, after the disastrous siege and sack of this city in 1527; was revived, early in the last century, by Pope Clement the Eleventh, and endowed out of the public treasury by Pius the Seventh. The last published volume of its *Atti* was the fifteenth, brought out in 1864, and forming, like its predecessors, a *tome* rather than a mere magazine, with a list of contributors, i.e., those whose dissertations, read before the Academy, are therein produced, including some well-known names, Baron Visconti, Baron von Reumont, Padre Garucci, the Abate Coppi, and the architect Poletti. Each volume of "Acts" contains several illustrative plates, maps, lithographs of monuments, sculptures, &c. In passing, I may observe that the treatment of antiquarian interests, and the report of *scavi*, &c., by the periodical press at Rome, date from so far back as 1750, commencing with the long since defunct *Mercurio Errante* and *Memorie di Belle Arti*; also kept up more ably for several years by the Abate Guattani in his *Monumenti Inediti*, started towards the end of the same century.

De Rossi's *Bullettino*, which I cannot but consider as standing in the highest rank, began its career in the January of 1863, as a monthly of quarto size, with lithograph illustrations. At the beginning of the year 1870, it assumed a new and more substantial form, as an octavo of about forty pages, with three lithographs to each number,

though thenceforth for trimestral instead of monthly issue. The last two publications of this second series seem to me among the most interesting. In one of his numbers, the learned editor gave a full account (at least the fullest yet supplied) of the works now progressing, and the discoveries obtained thereby, in the catacombs of Prætextatus, which are entered from a spot near the Appian Way, between three and four miles from the Porta S. Sebastiano; this being the only one among such subterranean cemeteries near Rome where any important labours have been carried on since the change of Government; not, however, that such undertakings have altogether ceased in the better known and oftener visited catacombs of S. Callixtus on the Appian Way. Neither the precise period nor any details of the life of the individual, member of a patrician family, who left his name to the former cemetery, are ascertainable; but from the known chronology of the martyrs there interred, it is inferable that those hypogea are about the most ancient formed for sepulchral and sacred uses by the Christians, indeed of earlier origin than the villa and demeane, under which they partly extend, called the *Triopium* of Herodes Atticus, the Athenian preceptor and friend of Marcus Aurelius. Some martyrs who suffered under Hadrian—a Tribune named Quirinus, and his daughter Balbina—are known to have been buried here; and the most important of the subterranean chapels, is one adorned with paintings classically antique in character, and entirely constructed in good masonry (not like others, mere excavations in the tufa rock), which is dedicated to, and contains the tomb of St. Januarius, one of the seven sons of Felicitas, who all suffered death together with their mother, A.D. 164. The devotional observance of "Stations" was appointed at this cemetery in the fifth century; and records of this sacred locality, of its restorations or adornments ordered by several Popes, extend down to A.D. 772; the last allusion to this burial-place, as still known and frequented, being of A.D. 850. De Rossi acknowledges the generosity of strangers, particularly English, who have contributed towards the expense of the works in that Prætextatus cemetery so well worth visiting. A recent number of his *Bullettino* gives an interesting account of the Christian antiquities (not, indeed, numerous) in the territory of Tusculum. An epigraph long lost, and rescued by De Rossi's efforts, assisted by the monks of Grottaferrata, who found it, broken into pieces, under the pavement of their church, has brought to light the name and merits of Fortunatus, a hitherto unknown bishop of Tusculum; and, as the learned writer shows reason for referring that memorial stone to a date between the closing years of the fifth and middle of the sixth century, this same Fortunatus may now be classed as the first bishop of his see whose name has become known to Church history. De Rossi determines the site of the Grottaferrata monastery to be that of the Tuseulan Villa of Cicero—a disputed question. His itinerary along the ancient Latin Way, as far as the little town of Marino, with the exclusive object of discovering vestiges of primitive Christianity, forms a novel and most valuable addition to the many studies of antiquity on Rome's Campagna.

Hitherto the new authorities have not interfered with the works superintended and generally directed by De Rossi, in co-operation with a responsible Committee presided over by the Cardinal Vicar; but such interference is now apprehended. For the first time this writer has broken the silence hitherto observed by him respecting new political circumstances, and the action of those authorities under whom he is understood to have refused whatever engagement could be offered.* A loyal subject of the Pope, he made the following sorrowful announcement in a recent number of his *Bullettino*: "These labours (in the Christian catacombs), which deservedly awaken so

* A statement I must modify, seeing that the Chevalier de Rossi acquiesced in his nomination, in the spring of the past year, as member of the Archeological Commission appointed by the Roman Municipal Junta. This decision on his part was not made, I understand, without express consent from the Pope.

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much interest, are now impugned by private individuals and judiciary litigation. A first sentence of the competent tribunal has declared the ecclesiastical authority of Rome and the Archeological Commission, instituted by it for the care of sacred monuments, to be in possession of the now disputed hypogea. Whilst I am writing, the cause is being tried in the Court of Appeal, and the destiny of the most venerable monuments of ancient Christianity depends on the sentence of the Judge."

I am sorry to find that there is no prospect of the speedy appearance of the 3rd vol. of the 'Roma Sotteranea,' by this distinguished illustrator of the theme, though he frequently alludes, in his periodical, to that long-desired publication, referring his readers thereto for fuller details on many topics glanced at in the *Bullettino*.

Another work, produced by the chromo-lithographic press, the literary part from the same able pen, and in two languages, French and Italian, the 'Christian Mosaics of Rome,' treating of such art from the earliest period down to the fourteenth century, is advancing, though but slowly. Only a few *fascicoli* (large 8vo.) have yet appeared; twenty-five such instalments being due for the complete series, which may be expected, such at least the promise, after five years. The published parts contain beautifully executed chromo-lithographs from the mosaics of the ninth century on the apse of S. Maria Nuova near the Forum, and from those of the thirteenth, finished in the fourteenth, century, on the façade of S. Maria Maggiore—only, as is the usual case with such representations, giving an idea of somewhat more brilliancy and vividness than the originals now possess.

I regret that political changes have caused the suspension of another periodical publication from the same press (founded by Pius the Ninth): 'Tavole Cronologiche Critiche della Storia della Chiesa Universale,' commenced 1856, by Ignazio Mozconi, a priest of the Order of St. John Calabita (Hospitallers), and originally printed at the monastic press on the Venetian Island of S. Servolo; afterwards transferred to Rome, and continued since the death of that intelligent Padre, by two Roman priests of the Barnabite Order, who are understood to be assisted by De Rossi, and simply announce themselves by the initials L. B. and G. G. This work was intended to reach, in its chronological completeness, the eighteenth century, giving to each period one of its volumes, the last of which, carrying down the annals to the end of the twelfth century, was published in 1867. I hear that, though the compiling of materials for the next volume has been commenced, there is no present prospect of its appearance. The publication accomplishes more than is promised in its modest title. It is not merely a table of dates, for besides the eleven columns, in which as many subjects are presented chronologically in each volume—the history and literature of the Church, the biography of Popes and Saints, &c.—two sections are appropriated, after those tables, to matter more original, and carefully compiled; i.e., the authorities for important events, critical notes for elucidating difficulties or meeting objections, &c. Engravings (not superior) supply specimens chosen from the sacred art, the numismatics, and epigraphy of the ages successively considered. Thus, in the last published volume, we are enabled to decipher a fragmentary inscription, supposed to be the oldest copy extant, of the donation of the Countess Matilda, now in the crypt of St. Peter's. Among engravings, one from a miniature in a Vatican code, regarded as an authentic portrait of that heroic lady,—another from a painting of the twelfth century, a singularly mystic representation of the Holy Trinity, above the high altar of Grottaferrata,—are here given; the inferior execution being rendered excusable by the intrinsic interest of such originals as these plates present to us. In one impression all the plates are coloured throughout the series.

This work, even incomplete, may be valued by many students, and forms a most useful guide to those who pursue the walks of ecclesiastical

history or hagiography. Its value as an historical authority in regard to controverted questions may, however, be doubted. Its original editor or author, and his successors, alike seem to have set out with the intention of maintaining every Church legend ever admitted by popular belief, in brave defiance of adverse authorities. Thus, on almost the first page, the attempt is made to accredit the legend of Loreto, and also that of the autograph letter from Christ Himself to Abgarus, King of Edessa, said to have been sent with His portrait, alike accepted by Mozconi as authentic, and reported as extant at the present day in a church at Genoa. From these pages things are omitted with a partisanship not less glaring than the claims for the inadmissible are baseless. The scandals of Papal history in the ninth and tenth centuries are lightly passed over, or totally ignored. Nothing is said about the deposition of John the Twelfth, or the serious charges and crimes proved against that disreputable young Pontiff. In the chronological section a separate column is assigned to the "Glories of Mary;" and those who think that the mariolatry of modern practice is the greatest corruption in the devotional system of the Roman Church, will find their views on this subject rather confirmed than modified by the contents of these pages. On the whole, the "Tavole Cronologiche," though a welcome contribution of its class, and creditable to the zeal and industry of its authors (or editors), affords a memorable example, especially claiming attention at this time, of the manner in which Church history is treated at Rome, and the *modus interpretandi* which those who write under influences from the Vatican desire to bring into vogue.

The numerous *Accademie* which have long existed in this city, notable for their somewhat pompous proceedings and high-flown utterances, continue on their beaten track, little affected by outward changes. One of these, the "Arcadia," has long supplied contributions to the periodical class in an annual report of its sessions. The last, forming a bulky volume of more than 500 pages, bears date 1871, and contains the essays and poems read or declaimed at eight successive *radunane*—a curiosity indeed, and such as, in the present state of the world and of literature, could have appeared nowhere save in Rome; for the whole is one tissue of laudations, one cloud of incense offered up in honour of Pius the Ninth, with immediate reference to what the title of this unique publication sets forth as the "Giubileo Pontificale," or celebration of the twenty-fifth year attained by His Holiness on the Papal throne. From much that is inflated, vapid, and fulsome in these pages, may be selected, as worth reading, some contributions on the subject of public works, antiquarian researches and discoveries, modern art in Rome, or institutions founded, or benefited by, the venerable Pontiff. From a philological point of view this volume is also curious, for it contains prose and verse effusions in almost all the idioms of civilized nations, some in the dead languages, and likewise in several of the Oriental, as Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Armenian; one, a poetic attempt, being in English, with title, "The Dream of St. Peter," from the pen of an associate named Chatard. The "Arcadians" now number ninety, and among them is the great historian, Cesare Cantu, admitted under the academic name of "Ortodico Calcidense." Pius the Ninth was received into this learned body in his youth under the name of "Cleomede Metapeo." It may be remembered that this academy had origin, 1656, in the palace, and under the patronage, of the ex-Queen Christina of Sweden, though its members did not begin their regular réunions under determined rules till 1690, since which time they have not ceased to be conspicuous among Roman savants, or those claiming honour as such.

So long ago as the beginning of last year, was promised a monthly magazine, as the organ of the Archeological Committee appointed by the new Government, and, consequently, the source of intelligence about all proceedings and discoveries in the sphere where that association has to occupy

itself. This periodical, appearing after unaccountable delays, has hitherto kept its promise well. It was long a reproach to the Italian capital, that among all the present activities of its periodical press, no publication had yet there established for itself the character of a critical umpire or channel of contributions on subjects of high interest, largely and earnestly treated; nothing on a par with the reviews produced in other Italian cities—the *Nuova Antologia*, or *Revista Contemporanea*. The *Bullettino* of the German Institute, edited in the most modest, indeed an outwardly insignificant form, was long the sole organ through which was received critical intelligence concerning archaeological interests and undertakings in general, both at Rome and elsewhere, in other parts of Italy and of Europe—the other valuable periodical (De Rossi's) having its specific object and limits. I have before me a weekly periodical, lately started, with the title of *Roma, Antologia Illustrata*, supplying woodcuts from modern paintings, &c., and promising to extend its attention "over the vast field of sciences, letters, and arts." It is, I understand, conducted by a strictly Roman Catholic (i.e. Ultramontane) party, but has begun well, so far as I have seen. If the Roman periodical press has not yet answered to the highest expectations since the late vicissitudes, it has, nevertheless, given testimony, and afforded channels for utterance, to an extraordinary re-awakening of intellect and stimulating of long dormant powers, which is itself a great moral fact, being among the happy consequences of the final overthrow of theocratic despotism.

C. I. HEMANS.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT has been engaged in painting two portraits, one of which is of an unusually important character, a life-size, whole-length figure of his son; also in carrying further the execution of a picture he produced some time ago, styled 'Dolce far niente,' and representing a lady reclining. When these works are finished, Mr. Hunt intends to return to the East, in order to complete a picture which he has commenced.

MR. ROSETTI has been, and still is, occupied with a picture of unusual importance, and with smaller works.

MR. WALLIS is at work on a new picture for the coming season.

MR. STREET's acceptance of the medal of the Institute of British Architects which was so injudiciously offered to Mr. Ruskin is honourable to him, and affords to the managers of the Institute what was, probably, the only creditable means of escape from the awkward position in which they had placed themselves.

An Exhibition, consisting of pictures and other matters appertaining to the Fine Arts, has just been opened at Inverness, for the purpose of obtaining funds towards the formation of a permanent Museum and School of Art in that town.

The celebration of the opening of a new wing to the Stockport Mechanics' Institution took place a few days ago. An Exhibition of Works in the Fine Arts, Science and Industry took given on the occasion.

MR. H. L. WILLIAMS writes:—"It may be noticed in foreign wood engravings after paintings, that the practice is becoming rather general of the names of painter, copyist, and engraver figuring all upon the block. This is the old doctrine, revived by the Socialists, and thrust into his 'Wandering Jew' by Eugène Sue, that the actual maker's name should always appear upon works of art as well, at least, as the employer's. But the same narrowing spirit which once led a large publishing house to attempt, absorbing all honours in its own general title of 'X, Y, Z & Co., Printers and Publishers,' counteracts this move. A graving tool (apparently in all instances impelled by the reverent and daintily artistic hand of the stereotyper) scratches out the birth-marks on the electrotype plate with more eagerness to render those letters illegible than to enhance the beauty

of the surrounding lines, for your Parisian, or even your stolid German, has grown too wily to sign in corners which may be easily shaved off. As this treatment is so much akin to the obliteration of ear-marks on dramatic and other literary works of our 'outside civilizers,' perhaps it is little wonder that the English (and American) publisher continues to be esteemed highly by foreign slaves to the desk and easel."

MUSIC

LEEDS FESTIVAL.

YORKSHIRE, as well as Lancashire, will have a festival revival this year; not, however, in the ancient cathedral city of York, where so many grand musical performances took place some half century since; nor in the rising town of Bradford, where a splendid music hall, erected expressly for triennial festivals, has not been used, as it was intended to be, since 1859. It is Leeds which has taken the initiative. This is not the first time, however, that a festival has been held in that place. In 1858 the Town Hall was opened by Her Majesty (September 7th), and at a meeting some months before, some amateurs had resolved to add to the interest of the Royal visit by a festival in aid of the funds of the Infirmary. With the promptitude characteristic of our Northern friends, a guarantee fund was at once subscribed, and from the 8th to the 11th of September, 1858, concerts, sacred and secular, on a large scale, were given. The grand organ, erected by Messrs. Gray & Davison on the plan proposed by Mr. Henry Smart and Dr. Spark, both known as skilful organists, was first used partially at this Festival, although it was not completed until the following year. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett was the conductor, and he it was who, for the first time at any festival, introduced a portion of the Passions Music of Bach. The programme in 1858 included the 'Messiah' and 'Elijah,' besides Haydn's 'Seasons,' Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives,' Symphonies by Mozart (c major) and Mendelssohn (e minor), Mr. Hatton's 'Tempest' Overture, Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' Weber's 'Oberon' and 'Jubilee,' and his pianoforte Concert-Stück, played by Madame Arabella Goddard. The solo singers were Miss Clara Novello (the Countess Gigliucci), Miss Dolby (Madame Sainton), Madame Weiss, Mrs. Sunderland, Misses Palmer, Whitham, H. Walker, and Crossland, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilby Cooper, Winn, Ingersoll, Hinchcliffe, and Santley. How it is that Leeds has slumbered from 1858 to 1874 before having a second triennial festival is not known, but the local amateurs have awakened at last to the fact that they possess a splendid hall, a grand organ, and a choir of Yorkshire voices of beautiful quality; and so there is to be the Festival of the year on the 14th and 15th, 16th and 17th of October, for which a formidable list of guarantors has been readily found, with Her Majesty as Patron, the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding (Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.) as President, and an array of Vice-Presidents, including the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Ripon, Hereford and Ely, and the principal nobles and gentlemen of the county. The Mayor is at the head of the working Committee. The administrative ability employed in the Festival is quite strong enough to secure financial success, especially as the artistic attractions are powerful. The solo singers engaged are, Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Otto Alvsleben, Mdlle. Singelli, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Santley, Signori Campanini, Perkins, and Agnesi. The solo instrumentalists will be, M. Sainton, violin, and Dr. Spark, organ. The band and chorus of 360 performers. If the players be not so numerous as those at a Birmingham Festival, their executive skill is quite as remarkable; there are eighteen first violins, sixteen second ones, twelve violas, eleven violoncellos, eleven double basses—in all, sixty-eight strings, every one of whom is a picked performer. The wood, brass, and percussion have

all been selected with the same care by the conductor, who is Sir Michael Costa. Besides the Leeds voices, choristers have been chosen from well-known choirs of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Keighley, &c. The ordinary arrangement of the concert days has been judiciously altered. Monday and Tuesday will be assigned for full rehearsals; Sir Michael Costa has already tried the choir separately. The first performance will, therefore, be on Wednesday morning (the 14th of October), when Mendelssohn's first oratorio, 'St. Paul,' will be executed. On Thursday morning, after Handel's first organ concerto in e minor, a selection from Handel's 'Israel in Egypt' and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang' will be comprised in the programme. On Friday morning Mr. Macfarren's oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' and Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' will be given, and Saturday morning will be devoted to the 'Messiah'; this innovation is likely to be successful, as of the half-holiday many persons can avail themselves.

It follows, as a matter of course, that the opportunity presented by the assemblage of such an exceptional list of instrumentalists will be turned to the best account, and that at the three evening concerts, orchestral compositions of the first class will be introduced. The programmes include Mozart's 'Jupiter' Symphony and Beethoven's 'Pastoral,' besides the following overtures:—Rossini's 'William Tell' and 'Gazza Ladra,' Auber's 'Masaniello,' Hérold's 'Zampa,' and Weber's 'Euryanthe'; Sir W. S. Bennett's descriptive overture, 'Paradise and the Peri,' and Mr. A. Sullivan's dance overture, 'Il Ballo,' will likewise be played. Two cantatas will also be heard, the setting of the 'Paradise and the Peri' by Schumann, and Mr. Henry Smart's 'Bride of Dunkerron,' a work originally produced at a Birmingham Festival. The march and chorus from Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' will be included in the week's programme, two pieces from Balfe's 'Talisman,' a new martial chorus by Dr. Spark, &c. Opinions will differ about the expediency of some of the items, but there appears to have been a desire to consult public opinion generally, so that, whilst the masterpieces of the great masters have been chosen, the claims of living composers will be recognized.

LES CENT VIERGES' AT THE GAIETY.

THE *Athenæum*, in its issue of March 30, 1872, recorded the successful production of the 'Cent Vierges' at the *Fantaisies Parisiennes*, in Brussels, and on the 25th of May following made mention of the signal success the work met with on its first performance in Paris, at the *Théâtre des Variétés*. At the same time, we expressed the opinion that, after the 'Cent Vierges' had gone the round of several countries, it would reach London in due course; but before any English adaptation was attempted, M. Humbert imported his Belgian troupe to the St. James's Theatre, and the 'Cent Vierges' was heard with the utmost delight, the chief characters being sustained by Mesdames Pauline Luigini and Delorme, MM. Mario-Widmer, Jolly, and Charlier, as noticed in the *Athenæum* of the 28th of June, 1873. At length the great popularity achieved by the 'Fille de Madame Angot' seems to have induced the Gaiety director to venture upon the 'Cent Vierges'; the delay in its presentation having arisen from some misgivings about the *libretto* of MM. Clairville, Chivot, and Duru. The fun of the piece arises chiefly from two married men passing themselves off as women in 'L'Île Verte,' and two wives being mistaken for men, a species of comedy of errors not at all uncommon on the British stage, especially in burlesque. The manager's scruples appear to have been extended to the title, for Mr. R. Reece, in his adaptation, has called his version 'The Island of Bachelors,' when he would have been nearer the original designation had he called the 'Cent Vierges' the 'Hundred Spinsters,' as 'Vierges,' literally translated, might shock fastidious ears. But the music is so melodious and piquant, quite equal to, and in some

numbers superior to, M. Lecocq's two later compositions, 'Madame Angot' and 'Girofle-Girofia,' that it would have been a pity to withhold a work so easily susceptible of "purification" that would insure the approval of the most delicately minded Licenser, under the purest of Lord Chamberlains. But in point of fact, the variations from the original French *libretto* by Mr. Reece leave the story substantially as it was; there is not an incident which is altered, there is not in the 'Cent Vierges' a suggestion for the prurient which does not arise in the 'Island of Bachelors.' It is the ultra-prudish who will draw naughty conclusions from really harmless situations. There are many persons who did not see the 'Cent Vierges' in Brussels or Paris, but who witnessed its representation at the St. James's Theatre by the Belgian troupe in June, 1873, and who will be much puzzled to comprehend the needless changes at the Gaiety. Why should the first act have been transferred from 'La Taverne du Roi Georges' at Wapping to Hull? Why are the droll adventures in 'L'Île Verte,' in the second act, and the still droller 'Noës du Gouverneur,' in the third act, compressed and crowded into one act? There exists no earthly reason for Mr. Reece's affected mutilations and seeming squeamishness. His "adaptation" is the realization of the French saying, "La Pudeur s'est enfuie des coeurs, et s'est réfugiée sur les lèvres."

Apart from all shams, it is gratifying to have the music of the 'Cent Vierges' so well done as it is at the Gaiety in the main if not in its entirety. No doubt, cuts have been too freely made in the score, especially in the last two acts; but the conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz, has shown more respect for M. Lecocq's composition than has hitherto been displayed towards foreign composers. The Gaiety orchestra is well in hand, and it plays the animated overture, the *entr'acte* (Act ii.), and the accompaniments discreetly and nicely. The choristers are also fairly competent. The quality of the voices of the soloists is, perhaps, on the whole, better than that of the French singers, but in *savoir faire* the latter are superior. As for the acting—in *finesse*, tact, and animation, our artists are far inferior; their tendency is to exaggeration and extravagance, and they indulge too often in outrageous burlesque, not in skilful comedy. It is but fair, however, to judge the cast here from the English point of view, that is, to remember that the company play more for the masses than for the judicious few. There can be no question that our audiences have taken to Mr. Reece's notions, and to those of his interpreters. Miss E. Farren's *Eglantine* must be cited as the life and soul of the piece; and there is also some grace and ease about Mr. Arthur Cecil, who evidently bears in mind that he is the *Duke Anatole*. It is to be regretted he has not more power—for his style of singing is artistic and refined. But for her *tremolo*, Miss C. Loseby would render more effective the *arietto*, "J'ai la tête romanesque"; the charming *valz*, "Je soupire, et maudis le destin"; and the declaration, "Je t'aime, je t'aime." The interpolated song of "Woman's rights," although pointedly given by Miss Farren, could be dispensed with. All deductions for sins of omission and of commission made, the captivating melodies and ingenious instrumentation of M. Lecocq will suffice to make the 'Cent Vierges' popular, and will create additional interest in the music of the modern Auber.

Musical Gossip.

THE statue of Balfe, a description of which appeared in last week's *Athenæum*, was unveiled yesterday in the Grand Entrance Hall of Drury Lane Theatre, by Sir Michael Costa. There are now four statues in the vestibule—those of Shakespeare, Garrick, Edmund Kean, and Balfe. In the centre of the Hall is a large bust of Sir Walter Scott, as a reminder of the opera, 'Il Talismano,' and of the spectacular drama, 'Richard Cœur de Lion.'

MUSIC in Scotland seems to be flourishing. We learn from the *Glasgow News*, that the organization of the permanent orchestra

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will soon be a *fait accompli*. The first concert will take place on the 3rd of November; on the 10th, Mr. Henry Smart's cantata, 'Jacob,' produced at the last festival, will be performed; on the 28th of December, the 'Messiah'; and on New Year's Day, Mr. Macfarren's oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' will be given; to be followed, at a later period, by Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri,' and Herr Brahms's Song of Destiny, at another concert. Miss E. Wynne, Miss A. Fairman, Madame Patey, Messrs. Cummings, Nelson-Varley, and Santley, will be the solo singers. The Paisley Choral Society has been performing the two cantatas, by Mr. J. F. Barnett, 'The Ancient Mariner' and 'Paradise and the Peri.' The Cross-hill Lyrical Society will produce Mr. Cowen's cantata, 'The Rose Maiden.' The works of our modern native composers are evidently appreciated by the Scotch amateurs. The Dundee Amateur Choral Union will execute Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's cantata, 'The Woman of Samaria,' Signor Randegger's 'Fridolin,' Brahms's Song of Destiny, Mendelssohn's 'Lorelei' music, and Handel's 'Messiah,' with Madame Sinico, Miss E. Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Nelson-Varley, and Mr. Patey, solo singers.

THE Liverpool Musical Festival will be celebrated next week, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict. An outline of the arrangements appeared in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, but we regret to learn that the second symphony of the conductor will not be performed. Some change is to be made in the published programme, as Mrs. Weldon has thrown up her engagement; and as M. Gounod's state of health will not permit him to fulfil his contract, there may be some difficulty in securing the orchestral parts of the works by him, such as the 'Joan of Arc,' the Mass, the Marionette *scherzo*, and the Livingstone 'Iala' scene.

MR. CAMPBELL CLARKE'S adaptation of M. Lecocq's 'Girofle-Girofia' will be produced next Saturday (October 3rd) at the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, with Miss Julia Matthews in the principal part; M. Rivière is the musical director and conductor.

THE short *opéra-bouffe* season at the Lyceum Theatre will terminate this evening (the 26th) with a performance of M. Deslibes's work, 'Fleur de Lys,' for the benefit of Miss Emily Soldene, who is due in New York next month for a Transatlantic tour; *opéra-bouffe* will, however, not be extinguished, as at the Globe Theatre next Saturday 'Vert-Vert' is to be revived. The Paris *Figaro* informs us that the new opera by M. Lecocq and M. Sardou has been secured for the Criterion Theatre for a sum of 2,500!. At the Gaiety, another work by M. Offenbach was promised for last Thursday, 'Love's Apple,' as a rider to the 'Cent Vierges.'

AT Worcester, the battle for the preservation of the Three Choir Festivals has commenced; and the "faithful city" will fight bravely. The Mayor has presided at a meeting of the Stewards for 1875, and Lord Hampton has carried a resolution to ask the Bishop to be the President. His assent is already a *fait accompli*. It is difficult to suppose that when he sees so formidable a list of noblemen, gentlemen, and clergy to officiate as stewards, with the Bishop at the head, the new Dean will defy public opinion and refuse the use of the Cathedral.

MADAME NILSSON, after singing at two concerts last week at Norwich gratuitously, in aid of the funds of the Jenny Lind Infirmary, was engaged for a morning concert at Brighton last Saturday, as also the Misses E. Wynne and A. Fairman, Messrs. Lloyd and Nelson-Varley, with Herren Ganz and Kühne as accompanists. Madame Nilsson is in Paris, studying the new arrangement of 'Hamlet,' by M. Ambroise Thomas for her and M. Faure, and will soon be on her way to fulfil her engagement for Moscow and St. Petersburg up to December.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI has arrived in England to sing at concerts at Manchester, Leeds,

Birmingham, and Brighton, as well as at the Liverpool Festival next week.

THERE was a "Balfe" night last Monday, and a "Beethoven" one last Wednesday, at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts; at the latter, Signor Foli was engaged.

IT is affirmed that Mr. Arthur Chappell, of the Monday Popular Concerts, will carry out a project long talked of, that of establishing a series of orchestral concerts in St. James's Hall, with a new *répertoire*, to be executed by first-class players.

SIGNORI POLLINI and FERRI have at length completed their engagements for the Italian Opera season of 1874-5, at Moscow and St. Petersburg. The conductors will be Signor Goula at St. Petersburg, and Signor Bevignani at Moscow; the leading sopranos are Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Nilsson, Madame Volpini, Mdlles. Krauss, Marimon, Smeroschi, D'Angeri, Tommaso, and Bianchi; the contraltos, Mesdames Galassi and Scalchi; the tenors, Signori Naudin, Marini, Vizzani, Emmi, Gayarre, and M. Capoul; the baritones, Signori Rota, Storti, Cotogni, and M. Maurel; the basses, Signori Foli, Jamet, and Massacca; the buffo-basses, Signori Bossi and Ciampi.

IMPROVEMENT in form is noticed in the 'Salvator Rosa' of the young Brazilian composer, Señor Gomes, who is responsible for 'Il Guarany' and 'Fosca,' but the work is said to lack originality, and it has found no more favour at the Scala, in Milan, than it did at the Carlo Felice, in Genoa. Signor Ghislanzon's *libretto* is a plagiarism from 'Masaniello,' who is introduced and sings a duet with Salvator Rosa!

MADAME MARIE SASS's magnificent soprano voice has been heard at Brussels, as Selika, in Meyerbeer's 'Africaine.' She "created" the character at the Grand Opéra in Paris. M. Devoyod was Nelusko. Mdlle. Priola has been successful in M. Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette.'

A VIENNESE lady has given, as a subscription to the proposed statue to Schubert, three manuscript works by him, two psalms and a serenade, the words by Grillparzer.

We need scarcely say that the acoustical properties of the new Grand Opera-house in Paris cannot be fairly tested until the theatre is filled and the stage is covered with scenery, &c. All the trials by Madame Patti, Madame Nilsson, Mdlle. Krauss, and M. Faure in the empty house give no indication at all of how the sound will travel during the performance of operas. The outside and inward scaffoldings of the theatre have been removed, and the decorations of the interior are fast advancing to completion.

DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, and DURING the WEEK, at 7. IN POSSESSION OF A 7:45 P. M. TICKET. Mr. W. T. T. Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. H. Dolman, Mr. H. Vaughan, and Mr. Creswick; Miss Wallis, Miss Jessie King, &c. To conclude with 'HERE, THERE, and EVERYWHERE.' F. Evans and troupe.—Box-office open from 10 till 5 daily.

THE WEEK.

CHARING CROSS.—'Clever Sir Jacob,' a Comedy, in One Act. By A. P. Graves. 'Blue Beard,' an Oriental Extravaganza, in Two Parts and Seven Scenes.

PRINCESS'S.—'Found Brumby,' an 'Improbability.' By A. Maitby.

HAYMARKET.—'Our Friends,' a Comedy. From the French of Victorien Sardou.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—'The School for Scandal,' a Comedy. By Sheridan.

BURLESQUE is once more alive and in arms. In the long fight with *opéra-bouffe* position after position was yielded to the enemy, the citadel was invested, and nothing apparently remained except an unconditional surrender. Reinforcements have, however, poured in from America, the siege is raised, and the fight seems likely to re-commence and to be waged once more along the abandoned lines. If burlesque is to regain its hold upon the public, a "consummation devoutly to be" deprecated,

it will be under the conditions now realized at the Charing Cross Theatre. The manner in which it is there performed appeals to one of the most pronounced tastes of the public. Song, dance, and chorus are given with a clearness and precision that seldom fail to do duty for higher qualities. It is difficult to estimate the influence of a strongly-accentuated rhythm in popular entertainments. In the most vulgar "clog dance" at a music-hall the delight of the audience is dependent upon the extent to which the noise is rhythmically recurrent. Most of us know what effect is produced upon the mind by any strongly marked rhythm, such as the performance of a drum-and-fife band, or the sustained clank of hammers upon anvils. In some influence of this kind lies apparently the secret of the large measure of success that during many years has attended burlesque. Neither the droll figure of the comedian with painted face, stuffed paunch, and preposterous habiliments, nor the padded limb of the ballet-dancer, is half the attraction of a strongly-marked chorus, with the accompanying dance. This it is that rouses the gallery to ecstasy, and provokes the often-repeated encore. Miss Lydia Thompson, under whose management burlesque once more advanced its head, is aware of this fact, and has selected her company with special regard to it. Some of the members, indeed, are pantomimists as well as actors. All abandon themselves with zeal and energy to their tasks, the result being a performance that rouses the public to absolute enthusiasm, and revives the faded glories of burlesque. Nothing in the piece itself, which differs little from a score previous versions of the story of 'Blue Beard,'—nothing in the music, which mixes, in the usual fashion, music-hall ballads with concerted pieces from comic opera,—nothing, indeed, in the merits of the actors, accounts for the reception awarded the performance. The secret is in that mysterious quality called "go," which in this case is but another name for rhythm. Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Irwin, and Mr. Brough are capable of acting in pieces of serious value. The remainder of the company seems, however, entirely in its place. In the opening comedietta of 'Clever Sir Jacob,' a piece adapted from the Danish by Mr. A. P. Graves, and first produced at the Holborn Theatre, the acting of Miss Kathleen Irwin, Mr. Brough, and Mr. A. Bishop contributed largely to a success, while that of Mr. A. Nelson almost contrived to secure a downfall.

At the Princess's, a new farce, by Mr. A. Maitby, entitled 'Found Brumby,' has been given as a prelude to 'Lost in London.' It is an attempt to take advantage of the temporary excitement awakened by the account of a fight between a man and a dog which appeared in the daily press. A newspaper correspondent is sent down to the scene of the supposed encounter to ascertain the true state of the case; and an unfortunate individual, whose name bears some slight resemblance to that of one of the combatants, is presented as undergoing some persecution. No less able an artist than Mr. Belmore had been secured to play the part of this mystified gentleman. So bad, however, was the farce, that the actors had apparently declined to burden their memory with the words, and the curtain fell amid a storm of well-merited hisses.

Mdlle. Béatrice has revived at the Haymarket 'Our Friends,' a version of 'Nos Intimes,' in which, two or three years ago, she appeared at the Olympic. Her presentation of *Cécile*, the wife, whose affection for the youth she has nursed through illness to convalescence, proves the means of bringing her to the brink of dishonour, is superior to her impersonation of *Blanche de Chelles* or of *Frou-Frou*. What power Mdlle. Béatrice possesses is wholly in the revelation of tenderness and the suggestion of passion. Her efforts to indicate the more frivolous side of the *Parisienne* are fruitless. In the representation of the various types of selfishness M. Sardou has depicted, the company of Mdlle. Béatrice is seen to advantage. There is about the general performance a moderation greatly to be commended, and one or two of the actors, notably Mr. Harvey and Mr. Wenman, display a small measure of genuine ability.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre has re-opened with the 'School for Scandal,' the success of the previous season. Increased familiarity with the different parts has given added ease to the performance, without removing or modifying those features in it which provoked the strongest opposition. What alterations have been made are confined to the subordinate characters, the principal parts being in the hands of the well-known members of Miss Wilton's *troupe*. There are few, probably, of those who have contemplated with most interest this incursion of the company into the regions of polite comedy who will not see with contentment its return to the class of composition in which less dangerous comparison is challenged, and in which its success is uncontested.

Dramatic Gossip.

MISS NEILSON left Liverpool for the United States on Friday (yesterday). Her first appearance in New York will take place as *Béatrice*, in 'Much Ado about Nothing.'

M. DUQUESNEL has again been appointed Director of the Odéon for four years. A grant of 10,000 francs for repairs has been made by Government. This is, of course, independent of the subvention.

A WELL-KNOWN story tells that a Frenchman had spent for some years all his evenings at the house of a certain lady, when the death of her husband left him free to marry her. When this opportunity was pointed out to him, he admitted its existence, but asked, sadly, "Where am I to spend my evenings?" This rather venerable anecdote seems to have supplied MM. Labiche and Duri with the idea of their new comedy, in three acts, 'Les Samedis de Madame,' produced at the Palais Royal. During the lifetime of her husband, Hermance has been in the habit of meeting every Saturday her lover, Léon Jacotel, in the Rue Taitbout. These assignations are known as the *Samedis de Madame*. When the death of Monsieur has withdrawn the only obstacle to their union, the lovers are married. After a brief honeymoon, quarrels commence. A misunderstanding is fanned by the lady's father, who wishes to live with her, until a separation is arranged and carried out. The old attraction now makes itself felt, and the father, following his daughter to what appears a criminal assignation, finds she has resumed her old rendezvous with her husband. M. Geoffroy, as *Savouret*, the father, gave one of his inimitable presentations of *bourgeois* life. Mdlle. Alice Regnault was Hermance, and M. Dieudonné, formerly of the *Gymnase-Dramatique*, but for the past decade in Russia, was Jacotel.

AMONG American novelties, we hear of a play called 'Passion's Perils,' produced at two New York theatres, the motive of which is supplied by the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The personages in this suit are presented with scarcely an attempt at disguise. At Niblo's Theatre the new spectacle, entitled 'The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost,' commences in the Garden of Eden and concludes in the Temple of Enoch. It presents all the circumstances of the Fall, the death of Abel, and other incidents of Old Testament history. In the last act the children of Cain indulge in a ballet! Our Transatlantic cousins are ahead of us in their theatrical notions.—Mr. Toole, recovered from an accident to his foot, is again playing at Wallack's Theatre.

THE death of M. Victor Séjour deprives the French stage of one of the most successful producers of spectacular drama. In 1844, M. Séjour gave to the Théâtre Français, 'Diégarias,' a drama in five acts, and in verse. Five years later, he supplied the same theatre with 'La Chute de Séjane,' also in verse, and in the regulation five acts. Of his subsequent productions, the best known are, 'André Gérard,' at the Odéon, for the last representations of M. Frédéric Lemaitre; 'La Tireuse de Cartes,' at the Porte-Saint-Martin; 'Les Enfants de la Louve,' written in conjunction with M. Théodore Barrière; 'Les Fils de Charles Quint,' Ambigu-Comique; and 'La Madone des Roses,' in five acts and nine tableaux, contributed to the Gaité. M. Séjour, who was in his fifty-ninth year, was spoken of as "the last of the Romanticists."

'GILBERTÉ,' a new drama of M. Edmond Gondinet, is the latest novelty at the Gymnase.

FOR political reasons, not difficult to comprehend, the scene of the drama of 'L'Officier de Fortune,' now being performed at the Ambigu-Comique, is transferred from Berlin to Munich, and the Princesse Amélie with whom Trenck, the hero, is in love, is presented as the sister of Charles Albert, of Bavaria, instead of Frederick the Second of Prussia. The monarch is, however, got up as Frederick the Great, and gives an exact imitation of the habits of that well-known potentate. The drama opens with a prologue, describing the meeting of a secret society, known as the *Invisibles*.

MR. F. B. CONWAY, news of whose death reaches us from America, was an actor of some reputation. He was born in Manchester, in 1819, and was educated at Oxford. After playing with Miss Helen Faust in Dublin and elsewhere, he appeared, in 1847, at the Princess's in London, then under the management of Madame Vestris. His chief reputation was obtained in America, in conjunction with Edwin Forrest.

'LE TRICORNE ENCHANTÉ,' of Théophile Gautier, has been given at the Odéon by MM. Porel and Clerh, and Mesdames Collas and Fassy. At the same theatre, 'L'Homme Marié,' a deservedly forgotten comedy of Fulgère and Wafflard, first given in 1822, has been revived. Mdlle. Rochefort, the laureate of the last composition at the Conservatoire, made in it her *début*.

M. SARDOU has read to the artists of the Gaité his new drama, which is entitled 'La Haine.' It will be put forthwith in rehearsal.

MISCELLANEA

Cardinal Rinuccini.—I should be glad to know how Mr. Froude found out that Rinuccini, Nuncio to the Irish Confederates during the Civil War, was a Cardinal. I have taken the third volume of 'The English in Ireland' to read in a retired place in the country, and found, at p. 198, much to my surprise, that Mr. Froude had raised that unfortunate legate to the purple. During Rinuccini's stay in Ireland several of the Irish Bishops and General O'Neill sent a petition to Innocent X., asking him to confer the red hat on the Nuncio, but the Pope never thought fit to do so. A little more accuracy would be an improvement on Mr. Froude's present striking style.

FREDERICK FENTON.

Shakspeare Emendations.—If the critic who discovers a new reading which supplies sense to a passage hitherto inexplicable deserves well of the literary student, he who shows that an original reading, which has always been considered corrupt, is really intelligible and requires no emendation, deserves better. It is as a candidate for this higher honour that I suggest with diffidence an explanation of one passage hitherto regarded as hopeless. In 'Measure for Measure' occurs the strange word *prenzis*.

Isa. This outward sainted Deputie,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' th' head and follies doth emmew
As Falcon doth the Fowl, is yet a divell:
His fith within being cast he would appear
A pond, as deep as hell.

Clas. The *prenzis*, Angelo.
Isa. Oh, 'tis the canning Liverie of hell,
The damnest bodie to invest and couer
In *prenzis* gardes.

Act iii. sc. 1.

The second Folio alters *prenzis* to *princely* in both instances; Warburton reads *priously*; succeeding editors follow one or other of these; but the corruption of either of these words twice into such a form is highly improbable, nor does either give a good meaning. The meaning wanted is "outward sainted," alluring, enticing, hypocritical. Now there is a word of exactly similar termination—*corsie*, *corsey*, or *corrosy*, which is identical with *corsive* or *corrosive*—that gives us a clue to *prenzis*. It is another form of *preensive*, which is the same as *prehensive*, and means *taking*, in the sense of enticing in outward form, as we often use it. The word is probably of Shakespeare's coining (like so many others) on the model of *apprehensive*. It may, however, have been in use as a contraction of this latter (not in Shakespeare's sense though, I think), for the verb *prehend* occurs in Middleton's 'Mayor of Quinborough.' This instance is only an illustration of a general law which seems to be neglected or not known by the writers on Shakespeare's pronunciation. When the consonant *v* comes between two vowels, whether they be separately pronounced or not, the *v* may be spelt with *v* or *v* indifferently, and also pronounced as *v* or omitted in pronunciation altogether. Thus we have *recover*, *recover*, and *recure* side by side; *divell* and *devel*; *even*, *euen*, and *eene*; *live*, *lieue*, and *lie*; and many others. The last of these is especially important, and explains several difficulties in Shakespeare. I will intrude no farther on your space than to thank you for enabling me to make known to the large circle of your readers a few of the many criticisms on special passages which I have been unable as yet to publish in a collected form.

F. G. FLEAY.

The Seal of St. Edmund of Canterbury.—The "spirited representation" of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas appears on a seal of Archbishop Langton in my possession, but in this case also the seal is broken and only the letters MORS EXPR of the legend on that side remain. On the obverse, the head of the Archbishop has gone, and of the legend only the first letter, N, and the last three letters, ACA, remain. But immediately under the feet, and between the N and first A, is the impression of a circular gem, half an inch in diameter, on which are engraved three nude figures and some foliage, one of the figures being apparently that of a winged boy. The seal is protected by two leather flaps, lined with very thin purple silk, the latter being diapered with a pattern in gold colour. It is attached to a certified copy of a brief of Honorius the Third, dated in the year 1220. The opening words identify it with Langton, for they are "S. Dei gra. Cant. Archiep. totius Angl. pm. scite Rom. Eccle. cardinalis dilectis fil. Decanis," &c.

J. H. BLUNT.

In our review, last week, of Mr. Thomas's book on the Diocese of St. Asaph, we inadvertently spoke twice of "Oswestry," instead of "Whittington, in the Deanery of Oswestry."

In reference to Mr. Fleay's communication, which we printed last week, we have received a letter from Mr. Furnivall and Mr. Snelgrave, but it is scarcely suitable for publication.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—G. F. D.—F. H.—B. G. O.—C. E. M.—A. H.—W. S.—J. M. O.—J. T. T.—received.

A. H. (Stréatham).—We cannot undertake to answer such questions.

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